Recd. Sept 19 th
and noted

Cambridge, Mass —
28 Aug. 1838 —

Respected Sir,

The interest which every student of Botany necessarily feels in the great work of which you have just issued the first part — & the perhaps natural desire to embody in it anything which his own observation has detected, is my only (though I trust it may be regarded a sufficient) excuse for obtruding upon you the following letter & its accompanying packet. I regret that the specimens are not better & more numerous — but if they are of value — this can be easily corrected. The Rubus Chamæmorus — has not yet been identified with any particular locality (within my knowledge) & I have never seen any other habitat in the Booths beside Pursh's. The plant is very abundant on the lower summits of the Wh. Mts — flowering in June & ripening its fruit about the 1st of Aug. The fruit is amber-colored — large — & almost insipid — agreeing perfectly with the dsc. in Eng. Botany. Having procured Bigelow's Statice Caroliniana in what I supposed might be its orig. locality (at the base; for Pursh Bigelow does not indicate this, I cannot think it is found at a much higher altitude — this base being estimated at about 1700 ft) I supposed the specimen might be useful in determining its identity with the sp. called lanceolata in your Flora — which point is made a doubtful one in Dr. Beck's Botany. The Lobelia Dortmanna, or what

I think may possibly be a constant variety of this sp. as represented in Eng. Bot., & as growing in the Pond in Cambridge — is plentiful in & around a small pond near the Notch — at about the elevation just mentioned. The characters of difference noted in about 50 flts were — smaller in all its parts, — flowers few, (2–3, rarely 4) corolla white. The latter char. is I know not entitled to this rank generally — & particularly in this genus — but in this case it appeared with the other marks — to constitute a ~~fa~~ constant difference. The Lichenes (with the exc. of Lecanora ventosa, catalogued by Walsey, though evidently Alpine in this locality) have never been published in any work that I have seen as Amer^n plants. They are all common on the summits. I have others of interest, & intend the following year to investigate the crustaceous alpine species.

I have found two other plants of interest — which I cannot resist mentioning in this place. The one — Corallorhiza multiflora I found in damp woods at Montpelier Vt — flowering the last of July. — I believe it has not been published as a New-England plant. The other Geaster quadrifidus Pers — I can only find in Mr. Schweinitz's Synopsis with the remark "nondum Pennsylvanice." It occurred in a sandy pine woods in Cambridge Mass — in company with what I suppose G. hygrometricus,

but much more rare — being (as Bryant states) kept out of proper by the firm hold of its radicles on the earth.

I hope Sir — I have not violated propriety in thus addressing you — still more that my observations may not be wholly without value —

and with that I am most respectfully

Your obt. servt.

Edward Tuckerman Jun

Prof. Torrey M.D.
New York City

[~~Stellaria~~ Ceanothus ovalis Big. Lake Champl.
seems to be C. Americanus
Lamille unknown —

Stellaria borealis. See Torr. fl. 55 /

To/ Professor Torrey
&c &c
New York-City

Flora [illegible]
Mss — in Company

Recd. Nov. 6th

Cambridge
4 Oct. 1838

Dear Sir

I feel deeply the privilege I enjoy in thus addressing you. The encouragement you have so kindly extended, has been the source of many an hour of pleasure — as I have contemplated the possibility of discoveries — which would be no longer doomed to the forgetfulness of some rubbish-corner in the Herbarium. And this hope has led me to write what I fear will be a tedious letter. So little (comparatively) has been published of the Stations of American plants — that students often discover what the negative evidence of our books would make to appear rare — ~~but~~ while in fact the MSS of botanists & the great Herbariums of the Country are both supplied with the unprinted facts. I will mention several plants of interest — in regard to which I know only that they are not in my books. A plant is naturalized (recently) in Cambridge — which seems, though it was sent me in a badly dried state so that I could not examine the organs — to be the Lysimachia nummularia of Europe — & the comparison which I have just made of it with a Swiss specimen of the L. nummularia leads me to think it must be that plant — though I could not dissect the flowers of either with entire satisfaction. The L. nummularia has never been cultivated here to my knowledge — certainly not in our Botanick garden — & it is a plant which would hardly be cult. elsewhere. It is procumbent — or creeping I am not sure which — but this is hardly of consequence to you.

this sp. is recently & sparingly nat., but I see no reason why it should not continue.
The Salix enclosed seems to be the herbacea of Pk. — whose sp. were from Labrador & I cannot find any notice of the plant in any other author. I found it very sparingly on the Northern summits of the White Mts. The other species mentioned in Eaton's Man. as found at the Wh. Mts by Dr. Booth is very common on the lower summits — not however growing with this.
The Corallorhiza & Geastrum (though I called it Geaster for the reasons given by Mr. Berkeley in Hooker's Br. H. — it being the name applied by the creator of the genus) are my only specimens — though I hope to find the Geastrum again this fall. Most unfortunately the acuminate & conical orifice of the fruit-covering is wanting — being broken off when exhibited at the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. when I read some notices of the plant. These agreed almost perfectly — indeed as far as I went — with the obs. of Mr. Bryant — the author of a curious history of the English sp. of Geaster — published in pamphlet form about 1700: & I have no doubt that the reason he assigns for the rarity of the plant everywhere is equally true of ours. Unlike the other species about here — its fibrous radicles later form hold of the earth & ~~embrace~~ even in the most exposed situations the plant is buried under the autumnal leaves of our forests. It seems to be an autumnal plant.
I also enclose a few lichens. The plant labelled Nephroma anon. seems to be new — & if so is a very interesting form of this genus. It grew

in deep patches on rocks on the side of Mt. Pleasant — in the Alpine regions.

You are kind enough to offer to send me exchange specimens. If what I have sent are of value — it will be most gratifying to me. I feel however that I can send little of any importance — & that your first & instructive letters are as much as my observations really deserve. I will however mention the Cistaceae — as peculiarly interesting to me & of which almost any species that you can spare will be highly valued. There are a few in the Flora which I have not any means of obtaining here — though I believe they are not uncommon elsewhere. But do not allow my ignorance of the rarity of any of these sp. to trespass on your kindness. Until I have been able to communicate something of greater value than I have yet — I shall feel no claims & rest satisfied with what I have received already.

I have long had the first number of the Flora — & unfortunately lost for the second — as I am rearranging my Herbarium in accordance with the Method of the Flora: & by this plan I make the Book more familiar than in any other empirical way. — Since many years will elapse before I shall be able to study a plant & arrive at all its relations by the Natural Method — I am content to make an artificial arrangement to suit my own case. Botany is a Science: though we did not know it under the guidance of Prof. Eaton, nor fully comprehend it under the brief review of Beck. Your great work — though it satisfies many a student of some standing in the old way — that he knows barely anything of Plants — will hardly discourage any who would do honour to Botany. Though they find themselves — but on the threshold — yet the whole edifice

opens fair upon the view — & they cannot mistake or lose the way. Still I think there are few of the few Botanical Students about here — who will venture at present to go beyond Bigelow. I have shown the Prospectus — but I do not know that any subscriptions have been got made from Cambridge.

Pardon the irrelevance of the latter part of this letter

& I am with respect

Your humble Servant Edw. Tuckerman Jun

Professor Torrey
New York —

Professor Torrey
New York

PS. Allow me to ask how acceptable the Lichens were that I sent. Intending the next year to collect more thoroughly the Lichens of the Mts. of Vt. & N.H. & particularly the crustaceous ones — I should like to know if the ground is one that has been already explored. Nothing has been published; but I believe that Schweinitz had very great collections — whether American or not I did not know — I shall be proud to be of the least service in this respect, as I feel it is almost the only way that I can: — provided the Alpine Lichens of our country have not been gathered already.

Edw. Tuckerman.

Lridge
9 mar. 1839 –

Dear sir

I take the liberty again to send you a few lichens, some of which I suppose of interest; though I shall be glad if you confirm my references to the systematick names, as the labour of ascertaining has had with me very little to alleviate it, and less to confirm and sanction its results. Scherers invaluable work has however given the names some strength, so far as it went, & I am therefore willing to submit them to you, in the hope that if you have time to note any false references you will add to the kindness with which you received my former letter, by mentioning them.

I have sent a number, un-named, some of which I have long known by ~~the~~ what I suppose may be the correct names, but not having had it in my power to compare them with authentick specimens, ~~therefore~~ and knowing they would be equally valuable to you without the names, I have so sent them. They are numbered, answering to the specimens in my herb., so that if you will kindly note them

proper references, I shall esteem it an advantage far beyond any other return. As many of those, of which I wrote an account for the Boston Journal of Natural History, as I could, I have also sent, with the exception of 2 or 3 which I sent last year.

In addition to these I have put in some other plants, of interest to me. 3 Marchantias. 1 Boletus versicolor. 2 Rhizomorphas one of such so far as I am informed, is new to us in America; and the station, in a very old brick-spring-house on an old estate here, is one probably not often afforded. Sphaeria densta: This remarkable plant I have twice found at Cambridge & Brighton. But I regret exceedingly that the specimens are all somehow mislaid, so that I am as yet unable to put it in. And though I know nothing of any other Sphaeria, I believe I am right as to this, since it is a plant so remarkable & Withering's description & Greville's separation & establishment of it as a separate genus, leave very little to question. If I cannot send it now, I will as soon as possible. Lycopodium annotinum, L. This I have made out from the desert. & also from a comparison with authentic Swiss specimens of L. annotinum. It is the common Lycopodium on the lower summits of the White Mts. below L. selago, but far above L. lucidulum — & not leaving the Alpine track. I have been over these Mts twice with considerable care & feel familiar with the vegetation; and I cannot think what else can answer to the Lycopodium Sabinaefolium of Beck Bot. — which, to cut this short, it indeed may be. If it is, I hope you will excuse my proligity about it. L. Selago: seems to prefer the highest summits

and occurs among the rocks - at the very apex of the peak of Mt Washington, far above any other plant except mosses & lichens. This reminds me of a very remarkable assertion for a Botanist - & no less than Dr. Cutler, who is quoted in a book on Ames. Scenery now publishing by Mr. N. P. Willis in parts & as saying that no vegetation whatever [illegible] the peak of Mt. Washington but that "at the base of the summit the limits of vegetation may with propriety be fixed. There are indeed" he goes on "some of the rocks, even to their apices, scattered specks of a mossy appearance; but I conceive them to be extraneous substances accidentally adhering to the rocks, for I could not discover, with my botanical microscope, any part of that plant regularly formed." Now not to speak of the abundant patches of Carices & Diapensias that occur on the sides of the peak, the rocks are perfectly heaped with perfect lichens, & the crevices are lined with perfect mosses & as above-said, among these Lycopodium Selago frequently occurs to the very top. Salix herbacea; found by me very sparingly on a high ridge connecting the peak of Mt Washington with that of Mt Jefferson. I do not know that you got the other specimens (much better than this) which I sent with an account 1 or 2 months since. I believe this is new. Having before I went on to these Mts studied the descrs & collected a list of all the Alpine plants that had been already found, it was my ambition to add one to this list - and since my Rubus Chamaemorus was too late, I hope this little shrub may be the happy one: provided it escaped the eagle-eye of his owner. It has certainly never been published, except by Pursh - in this country. Elatine Americana, abundant in Cambr. on the margin of Fresh Pond. 2 plants apparently belonging to the Fluviales from Cambr.

2 Carices from the Wh. Mts. Beside wch I found C. saxatilis of your Mon. Cyp. & C. atrata; with nodding spikelets: the latter rare, the former very common in the higher parts. Lactuca integrifol. In habit & place of growth this appears to differ from L. elongata, and also in the constantly (in 20 plants) sagittate form of the ~~lwr~~ leaves at the middle of the stem. The leaves are however rarely entire — that is generally toothed, and those near the root ~~are~~ sometimes occur with a filamentous midrib. These (the radical) leaves are long-spatulate. Empetrum Conradii? This was sent me from Plymouth as the E. nigrum, with wch last plant I was familiar at the Wh. Mtns. station. Having no duplicates, I have cut these from my specimen. It grows somewhat erect to a foot in height I am informed & my specimen fully warrant this. In this, the flowers appear invariably to be terminal, whereas I have never seen the berries on the Wh. Mtns plant other than toward the extremities of the branches.

I mean to visit the Mts of Vt. & N.H. again in the middle of the coming June by which I hope to find all the plants in flower & also to get the Swertias, Alchemilla, Sibbaldia, &c which one may look for in vain the last of July: at which time both my visits heretofore were made. But the particular object will be the lichens, which I have made up of my mind is a sufficient subject for study for any man — letting the rest go. (Tuckerman)

As I have made up this parcel hastily, I hope the scantiness of size &c may be pardoned in my specimens — as of many I had no duplicates, & was therefore obliged to divide my own spec.

And I pray you will excuse all you deem requiring excuse in this letter: for I know not but I have abused your time and patience to little profit: and had it not been that the encouragement you extended in your letter, was strengthened by the publick notice to botanists at a distance on the back of the 2d No of the Flora — I should hardly have dared to commence an account of what wonders (to me) have met me in nature's fairest works.

I am with respects your obedt. servt.

Ed. Vacherman jun.

Dr. Torrey

New York

PS. I lately received a very valuable package which I supposed was owing to your kindness. It contained a paper of yours, one of Dr. Gray's & one of Mr. Arnott's. I shall fully appreciate the value of what I could not have otherwise obtained. The paper of Mr. Arnott struck me as one of the most elegant I had ever seen; and it must be pleasing to American Botanists, to see some other than the "Clerodendrum" which he mentions, or the out of the way shrubs that Prof. Eaton describes, — consecrated to you. This is indeed a return for my pamphlets

Dr. Torrey

New York

Bard. Lang Ro.

Cambridge 15 Mar. 1839.

Dear Sir

I write to say that I have this day committed to a gentleman, to be left at the Astor House in New-York, a small box of plants, principally lichens, which I have collected — & agreeably to your kind request now send with an enclosed account & letter.

I must again ask you to excuse whatever you may not approve in my labelling or in any other respect.

I am with the highest esteem

Your obt. Servt

Ed. Tuckerman jun

Dr. Torrey
New-York

Recd. Sept. 7th 1839

Ans. Oct. 24th

Cambridge 2 Sept. 1839

Dear Sir

I was gladdened on my return from my last Expedition for this season, with the receipt of your kind letter of the 20th. I am happy to find that my plants reached you, & that some, as the Empetrum were acceptable. The Specimens which I then sent were broken from my own, as I had no duplicates, but I have collected abundant specimens this summer in Plymouth, & can now send you a good sized plant & the ripe fruit, which last you mention as desirable. The Plymouth pl. I now find to have "trunks prostrate, with ascurgent branches" as you descr. the N. Jersey pl. When I thought it "erect", I had not seen it growing, & drew my opinion from the habit of what I now find to be only the branches. The pl. flowers they say in Plymouth exceedingly early. This must also be the case with our E. nigrum, which I could not find in fl. even in June of this year. The ripe fruit of this last I have twice gathered in Aug. ~~at~~ on the White Mts. & found it full as agreable (to me at least, because less insipid) as that of Rubus Chamaemorus or Vaccinium uliginosum. If I do not mistake L. enumerates among its effects when eaten in a considerable quantity — "temulentia" — a curious virtue, but I did not test it. And this reminds me to speak of the fruit of Lasiospa hispidula of your Fl. Amer. I have repeatedly gathered & eaten it. It is a white berry of about the oblong shape of the fruit of Vacc. uliginosum & thinly sprinkled with

short black hairs. The flavour is an agreable slight acid, combined with the peculiar taste of Gaultheria procumbens & like that pl. this flavour seems to be diffused throughout the pl. The substance is pulpy. Permit me again to digress — to say a few words about our Whortleberries. I cannot help thinking that the Boston Flora is nearest right in respect of this genus. Our V. virgatum, is so very far from V. Pennsylvanicum, as to be nearer in general aspect to V. frondosum. And our V. dioicophyllum appears to me perfectly distinct. I have found this last with a hirsute corolla, uniformly in the case of a single pl. which was all I saw. This occurred at Keene, N.H. I should have mentioned one or two other things while speaking of the Empetrum. The E. Conradii does not appear as yet to be at all common in the Plymouth region, though I do not doubt their immense forest contains unknown stations for it. Two localities only are now known — both sandy knolls, it covers them in dense patches. The E. nigrum I have found on all the higher summits of the Green Mts. in Vt. as well as on the White Mts. Lysimachia nummularia I have little hope of. It has not spread, & indeed is almost if not quite destroyed in its present station by the removal of the soil. The Carex atrata of Nutt. must be rare on the White Mts. as it escaped Mr. Oakes. I have not found it since my first visit but I got (in company with Mr. W. F. Macrae of Lower Canada, a very enterprising botanist) abundant specimens (necessarily immature) in June this year on the Nose of Mansfield, one of the highest summits of the Green Mts. Vt. which I will send you — with the other if possible. Mr. Oakes says neither of them is anything more than an Alpine form of C. livida — & yet he doubts not the former is truly the C. atrata of Nuttall. I have been quite successful this season in my lichens. Some new & very interesting pl. have been added to my coll. But I do not expect to study what I have brought home till the winter. In the phaenog. I have had some success. The true Aspidium aculeatum of Pursh got by him in the "Green Mts. Vt." was found by Mr. Macrae & myself on the side of the Chin of Mansfield — a sum

mit of the "Green Mts. Vt" (of Pursh!) growing abundantly in the region of high trees. My friend has since gathered this elsewhere but I have not yet received his specimens. On this same Chain, in the subalpine region & very much lower than it occurs on the White Mts. we also found the Bartsia pallida. But I must hurry on merely asking leave to mention that as these above were mutual discoveries of Mr Macrae & myself & he or I may possibly make some little article for the press out of our summers labours, I should particularly desire that these may for the present — ~~unexplained~~ remain in confidence. At Plymouth I had the advantage of being in the company of Mr. Oakes our great New England botanist. But without him I added two Rhyncosporas to our Map. Catal. :— R. cymosa, & R. macrostachya — the last indeed is only a new station. & also a new Scirpus — S. divaricatus. So that with RR. alba, fusca, & glomerata, Plymouth has already more Rhyncospora than even West Chester co. Pa. as appears from Darlington. Scirpus tuberculosus was also exceedingly common & abundant, S. subterminalis equally so in the ponds, & S. subcyperinus not rare on their gravelly shores. I will send you sp. from this station of all these as it is not enum. in your Man. Cyp. We found also Solidago tenuifol. with other New Jersey pl. 6 Utricularia were in full fl. in the ponds: and here I will mention that U. cornuta has setaceous root leaves, which are erectish & not bladder-bearing! This is the case when the pl. grows under water — i.e. mostly immersed & also when it grows in the very wet mud on the margins of the ponds. This fact, first obs. by me, was new to Mr. Oakes & I cannot find it recorded. These leaves resemble considerably ~~these~~ organs of the same appearance which are found on the U. "resupinata Green MSS" of Hitchcock's Catal. a very beautiful new sp. also inhabiting these ponds.

But I have hardly left room to express what I felt at the receipt of your unexpected & very flattering invitation in regard to that part of your new Flora which will include the lichens. Be assured dear Sir it will give me new zeal in my prosecution of the study of these plants — & if when the time shall

arrive for the elaboration of this order, my knowledge of the generally diffused forms prove sufficiently extensive & accurate, and by a comparison of specimens from American Lichenists my doubtful plants be somewhat reduced in number — it will be the highest satisfaction to me to make a thorough Synopsis or other Elaboration of the whole. To this end I should immediately procure & study the recent arrangement of Eschweiler, Walroth & others & particularly I should obtain the various work of Hoffmann, to whom I am persuaded some reference is yet to be made. Hooker's View of the Br. sp. in his Br. Fl. is of course a model of elegance, but it seems to me he has unwisely neglected the modern system of Walroth & as he says (Pref.) he has, — & has left some things where he found them, which rest only on the dictum of Acharius. Among so many systems — for beside

John Torrey M.D. &c
Mint. University of N.Y.
New York city

these there is Wahlenberg's, (invaluable) Sprengel's, De Candolle's, & L's by no means last; as his sections represent modern genera, it is difficult to choose. May I ask how long a period may probably elapse before this distant part of your Flora is reached? Before visiting the Philada Herbaria I would call and obtain your directions & suggestions. But I am uncertain whether this should be the work of next year or the year after. I expect a large coll. of the N. Caro. mts. Lichens by the kindness of Mr. Curtis. Maine must be thoroughly explored. And I am but an inexperienced hand. Excuse these many questions: which I fear you will think hasty. But however contingent, the possibility of a design like this will influence all my present movements. I am dear Sir most respectfully yours Ed. Tuckerman jun.

Cambridge Sept. 1839

Dear Sir

Recd — and Oct. 4th

I have put up a few plants acquisitions of the past season mostly — some of which may I hope prove acceptable to you. There are some Alpine plants from new stations — the mature fruit of Eriophorum Cornadii H — with some Cyperaceæ — of which, during a second visit to Plymouth from wch I have just returned — I procured in a mature state. The Psilocarya is a most interesting & curious plant. It was first detected in its Plymouth station by Mr. Oakes and subsequently gathered by me. The 2 new Mass. Rhynchospora were first found by me. I have sent two Eleocharides which I hope may prove to be ~~di~~ something — & two Cyperi which I could not at the time make out (are they both forms of the same sp.?) — though I have not

yet been able to set down to the study of either of these with you Mon. Cyp. — I am not therefore sure that they will be of interest to you. I have numbered them & should be much gratified if you will give me their names.

I have also put up some specimens of Utricularia cornuta shewing a remarkable character — in the presence of subulate simple radical leaves or leaf-like organs: which does not seem to have been noticed: though I find in Nuttall's Gen. Pl. this is mentioned very briefly as a generic char. It is also found in the new Plymouth species of Mr. Greene which I also send.

There are also ~~Bigelow's~~ specimens of Bigelow's Myriophyllum tenellum — shewing that pl. to possess a long prostrate rhizoma, which throws off numerous erect stems generally infertile, & submersed — the fertile growing longer & emersed.

There are also specimens of Betula nana & Salix repens — which I luckily got ~~with~~ in the flowering state in June this year.

I send these by Mr. Harnden's Rail-Road Arrangement whose office is I think in Wall St.

I am dear Sir most respectfully & truly yours

Ed. Tuckerman jun.

Prof. Torrey
Nassau. N.Y.

P.S. I forward the package this day.

I trust you will excuse the errors of my labels. I have just found that the plant which I have sent as Rhynchospora cymosa is a Ceratoschoenus & I suppose C. longirostris. Not having Gray's Monograph to refer to & no specimens to compare with — & the descriptions being omitted in your Monogr. of the Cyp. (which I have) I was obliged to depend on the brief descriptions of the older books in studying the plant. I have just said that this plant is "I suppose, C. longirostris." But this I say only because I have no specimen of that sp. to compare with — ~~ought not to~~ can not be certain. It does strike me that it is a new species: though I do not know how important the characters are ~~I~~ in which it differs from the descr of C. longirostris. As the plant may possibly prove more interesting than I supposed — I will mention a little more of its history. It was found by me last August growing in large quantities in a pond (on the margins) in Plymouth. Mr. Oakes subsequently visited the place — but though we carefully examined every pond with hardly an exception — in the whole region (and it abounds with them) we were unable to discover any new station for it. ~~In Sept.~~ I have again this month visited Plymouth with Mr. Oakes to get mature plants of the various Cyperaceæ we had previously gathered — & did not succeed in tracing it in any new spot. As I have above said, the plant grows in about a foot to 3 feet of water. To get my specimens I was obliged to wade — & I did not see a single ~~specimen~~ plant that could be plucked without going into the water. There were immense quantities in the pond. Ceratoschoenus macrostachys (if I am not mistaken in calling it this species, though I feel quite confident it cannot be any other published one) was found by me also, much more commonly than the last, in sandy bogs adjoining & on the shores of the ponds. But while I claim these interesting discoveries — I cannot forget to mention that Psilocarya, and

Fuirena & Scleria & Panicum verrucosum & Scirpus subterminalis & subuspar-
ous & a score of others owe their discovery to Mr. Oakes. The first alone, I suppose,
is worth all the rest. To the Experience & observation of this gentleman I feel
I am very greatly indebted — as every one will feel who is happy enough
to know him. I have rather over 30 specimens of the first mentioned Cera-
tophyllum & rather more of the last — so that I shall be able to furnish you
with more — if they prove desirable. I collected nearly 200 — but they were
~~mostly~~ left behind by mistake & finally reached me in a very bad condition.

Prof. Torrey
Univ. N. Y.
Newyork city.

single sheet

I have discovered a Chenopodium on the waste part of Boston Common, which
I think must be C. glaucum. This is called "oak-leaved" in Hook. Br. Fl. & the
leaves of this plant resemble considerably those of Quercus bicolor. It is small with
ascendent branches, the spikes are compound & leafless. The leaves have a grey bloom. I
regret exceedingly that I have not a single specimen. I gave all mine to Mr. Oakes
intending to collect again — but have not been able till it is now too late. I
will, however, obtain one from Mr. Oakes & send it by the next opportunity, with
a few other plants, that I have not been able to send at this time.

Recd. Oct. 1[illegible]
Ans. Oct. 24

Cambridge 7 Oct. 1839.

Dear Sir

You must excuse another encroachment on your valuable time, as I cannot but tell you how much I was delighted (I need not add instructed) by your letter of the 4th ult. just recieved. I regret that my package did not reach you as I had intended — and will take care that this shall not occur again. In regard to the many errors of my labels, though some are not remarkable in one so little advanced in the science, others are owing entirely to the fact, that I packed up specimens of all my Cyperaceæ — before I had myself studied them with the books. The Cyperi I had not looked at with a lens nor compared. And the Scleria was in precisely the same case. Mr. Oakes & I were both too busy in collecting to make any examinations of our plants. And I supposed this to be (of course) our Mass. already known sp. unknown to me, wch was triglomerata. But the very morning of yesterday (I recieved your letter yesterday evening) I studied carefully the plant & before I read your correction of my label, had it fairly put away in my herbarium as "S. reticulata." This is gratifying to me, — and yet it seems I could hardly have helped reaching this conclusion — as the agreement of the plant with the description is perfect — and your remark also in regard to the distinguishing char. of the nut could hardly escape notice in studying it.

I have never seen much of Lactuca integrifolia. The Cambridge station is a sandy common — producing Aristida dichotoma, Paspalum ciliatifolium & Vilfa vaginiflora, and here it is very distinct — as (I think) my specimens shew. I have always supposed the sagittate leaves to be the best character of our plant.

With respect to the subalpine Viburnum which you appear to consider V. edule of Pursh (it seemed to me you did not speak decisively, but perhaps I have erred in this) I cannot but say that if this is Pursh's plant, it strikes me he has characterized it incorrectly as well as imperfectly. And then he found his plant on the banks of rivers throughout a large extent of the

U.S. while this seems a rare and little known Northern form. It was decidedly subalpine in both the stations from which I have sent it. At the White Mts. at an elevation of near (I should suppose) 2000 feet — & on the Mansfield mts. near a thousand feet higher. As remarked in your Flora of V. it is a smaller and less straggling shrub than V. oxycoccus: which I did not meet with till some time after leaving the immediate region of the mts.

The large Xyris (X. Caroliniana) grows only in the water, as is the case also with the Ceratoschoenus, (C. macrostachys, var. of your letter) in Plymouth. I did not observe anything to qualify these statements. Is not that Ceratoschoenus a very distinct looking form from C. macrostachys? I see the nuts resemble each other perfectly — & of course I have no doubt the fact is as you have decided: but I cannot but mention how striking the differences both of habit and habitat appeared. I hope you ~~will not~~ do not consider me as meddling rashly in these difficult questions.

I am very glad I sent you the tall Eleocharis that I labelled E. tuberculosa. I put away the plant in my collection with the smaller & every way different true E. tuberculosa — with the sage commentary at the bottom "Pl. variabilis:" supposing the difference were owing to immaturenes & a richer soil! This I have amended now — & deposited the rare stranger in its own paper. Finding this species at Plymouth, I brought it to Mr. Oakes, & asked him what this tall, wiry Eleocharis could be. He did not examine it, but said he supposed it might be as above. He postponed examining these plants till the winter. If I found an Eleocharis two years ago in Cambridge, which I could not make out — that I think may prove to be this species. It is now at Ipswich, with a few plants which I carried down some time since — but I shall compare it with the Plymouth pl. as soon as I can get it: and will inform you if it proves to be the same. Though this I do not think more than possible.

But I will trespass no further with this recital.

I have not had the pleasure to recieve from you the Amer. Cyperaceae, and I bought my copy (a dupl. of that no. of the Annals of the Lyceum) of Mr. Warren our Conchologist & Virtuoso: who I understood recieved his set as well as this number from Dr. Jay of N.Y. Your kind offer of "a corrected copy" including the Rhyncosporae of Dr. Gray will be invaluable & I shall be delighted to recieve it. If this is not contrary to your custom — I should be greatly pleased with a word on the fly-leaf in memory of the donation.

You were kind enough in a previous letter to offer me the use of some valuable memoirs on the Hepaticæ. Though these would undoubtedly give me an insight into the structure & organs of these plants, of which I am now perfectly destitute — I still feel I have hardly time to attend to the study. I merely pick up striking forms, & when I get an opportunity — send them to those to whom they may (I think) possibly be valuable — & there I leave the matter. The Mosses have always seemed to me the most difficult division of the Cryptogamick plants. And as I feel I have some hold on the lichens I think that I ought to devote all my time to these. I mean that I have some general ideas, & the knowledge of some forms of most of the Genera. This being the case I collect these to study — but not the Mosses — which — or either of these — are enough (it seems to me) for any man. I therefore think that it will be best for me to decline your kind offer — at least for some time to come.

I shall endeavour to send you some another collection of my more cursory plants, which I could not get ready before. Among these are Viburnum nudum (B. parvifolium, Bigel.), Polygala cruciata (fl. albis), Chenopodium glaucum, & Gratiola aurea (fl. albis) Sabbatia chloroides (fl. albis) Digitaria glabra & filiformis & Paspalum ciliatifolium — the three last all from Cambridge.

I am rejoiced to hear of Part III of the Fl. Amer. This is indeed a great work. There seems little enough Botanical feeling in this region: and Bigelow is still the manual of students — though he enumerates so very few of the rarer plants of N. E. They seem to look on the new Flora as something beyond them. It is in vain that I say this is only a stronger reason why they should study its arrangements & tell them that as Botanists they should feel a delight in a work of such science, whether they are yet able to to appreciate & understand it or not. Perhaps indeed it is true that N. E. is behind the age in Science. To be behind the age in learning is a compliment — and I believe we deserve it in some degree. But we must make no pretence to the Honors that is due to modern Science. And it may take a good while to bring us to the standard of Europe & New-York. We owe all to Bigelow, but our all is but little.

I will take leave to mention my address: which is "At Mr. R. Morse's, Cambridge". I receive bundles safely by the Camb.ge Omnibus. I still reside at the Univ.y though I have taken my degree in the law — & mean to for the present — as it affords me the use of some valuable foreign herbaria & some necessary books of reference. I could

hardly help writing you on this occasion — but I regret that the letter contains so little of interest. I trust you will permit me to write you sometimes, without meaning to trouble you for an answer.

I wrote you in reply to your letter of Aug. 20th & hope the letter reached you. It contained a few enquiries in regard to the Lichenes: and an expression of my feelings in regard to your very kind proposal in relation to a Synopsis of the North-American Species.

I remain dear Sir, most respectfully & truly yours

Ed. Tuckerman jun.

Prof. Torrey.
New York

To
Professor Torrey
N. Y. Medical College.
New York city.

Single.

Recd Nov 5th

Ans. Dec. 25

Cambridge 30 Oct. 1839.

Dear sir

I had the great happiness of receiving yesterday that very valuable parcel of plants with which you have enriched my collection. I am indeed grateful. The Cyperaceae are especially valuable at this time — as I have been endeavoring to study all the species that I have found in this region: & these rare & curious forms strike me with a peculiar interest.
And the phaenogamous plants — & above all the Schizaea, have greatly delighted me. The valuable Leguminosae, & Labiatae — the Goodyera quercicola — & in a word all — are the very gems of my herbarium. I hope I shall be able in some degree to answer your kindness: though discoveries & novelties in this region do not come along every-day. Plymouth however must still contain undeveloped treasures — & I hope another season will enable me to gather something new to its Flora. The last two seasons have been crowned with such signal success — that I cannot but think another will not be fruitless. Be assured I shall not forget my obligations to you.
The Van Diemen's Land lichens I am also much pleased to see. Some forms strike me as very similar to, & probably identical with, ours. Others have a new aspect. I shall examine them carefully.

I am also very greatly indebted for your valuable present of

a copy of the Am. Cyp. with Dr. Gray's invaluable monograph & other work at the end. And here allow me to state a difficulty which I have found. I found among the Cyperaceae in the package a fine specimen of "Ceratoschoenus corniculatus" from "Louisiana." This I endeavoured to examine but with only the following success: — Instead of the oval shaped nut represented in the plate to Gray's Rhynchospora — I found only a long subulate body surrounded with what seemed very long bristles. I think it must be immature: but was I mistaken in supposing the bristles so long? I am sensible I may very probably have committed some mistake here though I examined a good many spikelets with the same result.

But I have forgotten to thank you for some of Dr. Richardson's Carices. These I value highly indeed. And also for the grasses which are all so interesting. But I must stop here.

The grasses & carices new to our Boston region that I have found as yet are the following — Paspalum ciliatifolium, Digitaria glabra, D. filiformis, Panicum clandestinum. Carex Oederi, rosea, muricata, filiformis, virescens, sylvatica, — These at least are the most interesting. Beside these I have a small subalpine Eriophorum, which Mr. Nuttall allowed to be what I had marked it, a subalpine form of E. polystachyum. This grew on the Grand Monadnock entire in N.H. But what is more interesting I think I have found Chrysosplenium alternifolium. I gathered a single specimen only & that not entirely satisfactory in a subalpine rivulet on the Green mts of Vt. The leaves are alternate & the plant appears not only to differ from C. Americanum but also to resemble the plates I have seen of C. alternifolium. According to Hooker it would seem this has not been found in the U.S. I shall examine it again, & if I do not find that I am in error, I will send it to you: though, as I have no other

specimen, I should like to have it again.

But I begin to be sensible I am occupying too much of your time. And I have said nothing of the many other interesting topicks presented in your letter. In regard to the lichens I shall only say that I feel quite out of place among the viri illustres with which you have associated me in the cryptogamick Flora; and almost fear to undertake what must be done so well. But I devote this winter entirely to the lichens. No less than nine bundles — the acquisitions of the last season are awaiting examination. And I shall go over again the whole of my collection. I have Schkuhr, Ach. Meth., & Prodr., Sprengel, Wahlenberg, Halsey, & Hooker: & I have sent for various other books — but with the same invariable want of success which has always met me in sending for the books on foreign Catalogues. I never yet recieved a single volume, & yet the booksellers transmit the orders (as I understand) to Longman & co.

The Empetrum nubrum must be very interesting: & especially as it gives us 3 species of a genus so small.

The Aragrea I saw in the Hort. Reg. — that is the name & description. I am very glad Dr. Gray has been able to deprive it of its barbarous name. I was afraid it would have to stand — unless indeed it was judged by the 223d Canon of the Phil. Bot. or any other Canon of good taste: — on the ground of priority. But it seems to me

canons are little observed in modern nomenclature: and yet Linnaeus's seem undeniably correct.

But I must conclude. I remain dear sir

Most respectfully & truly yours

E. P. Tuckerman Jr.

To Prof. Torrey.
New York

1864

To Prof. Torrey
Medical College of N. Y.
New-York city.

Tuckerman

PS. I found with "Trichelostylis mucronulata" from "Louisiana" a little plant — which after some study I think may be "Isolepis carinata" of your Cyp. It is small, capillary — leaves with sheathes — the spike "growing from the side of the culm about half an inch below the summit" — the scales gibbous — & the nut papillated & triangular. I mention this since, as it evident it got in by accident, I am not sure you can spare it. I believe however I will venture to return you my thanks for it: especially as I see by my invaluable copy of the Cyp. by one of the MS. notes you have so kindly added, that you have rec'd this Isolepis from "many parts of Louisiana." This is the way I suppose it got in. But am I wrong in considering it Isolepis carinata?

Recd. Dec. 25th

Cambridge 23 Nov. 1839.

Dear sir

I have just finished the study of those invaluable Van Diemen's land lichens — & haste to inform you of the result at which I have arrived. Of course they may be erroneous, & the — range is not an easy one, but I have first some confidence in my conclusions. I — must, in addition, trust you will excuse whatever is wrong.

No 29. Stereocaulon paschale, var.
5. Sticta dermatomis, Ach.
7. Sticta dilecta, Ach. (part.
7. Sticta crocata, Ach. (part.) These two last were together.
9. Sticta aurata, Ach. var. virenque villosissima.
3 (a.) Sticta laciniata, Ach. I am not sure that this specimen does not belong to No 7. The apothecia & their margins are a dark yellow, — "pallide luteescentibus", as Ach. says of those of S. laciniata, are not white, as they are in No. 7. And though No 7 & this plant are in different periods of growth (this being very old) there are still apparent differences in my specimens which lead me to conjecture its distinctness.
22. Sphaerophoron compressum, Ach.
10 (a) Parmelia conspersa, Ach.
28. Parmelia conspersa, β. stenophylla, Ach.
10. Parmelia perlata, Ach.
11. Parmelia. possibly caperata in an old state. Specimen too small to admit of an opinion.
5 (a) Parmelia. mihi incognita.
13. Parmelia. This belongs to that small group which includes P. physodes, diatrypa, colpodes & 2 or 3 others. May it be P. enteromorpha? But the Apothecia are quite remarkable in our plant which character does not appear in the descr. of P. enteromorpha. I sent you specimens

of this very species last year, unnamed, which I collected in the Alpine regions of the White Mts. I have since found it on the highest p the green Mts. in Vt. May I ask your opinion in regard to this interesting lichen? Perhaps you possess P. cinerosomorpha, a comparison with which would decide the matter. The primary Apothecia (which are very numerous commonly) are large, cyathiform, or goblet — or perhaps hat-shaped with a very considerable concavity. These Apothecia have the lower part so narrowed as to present frequently a perfect figure of a goblet. In maturing these Apoth. change considerably by the ripening & consequent growth of the disk which splits the margins; & they then present the appearance of large flat emarginate scutellae. Altogether it is the most curious Parmelia I have seen: and I should be greatly delighted if you would spare a minute to give me your decision upon it. I shall send it with a parcel I have just got ready containing a very few plants of trifling moment which I was unable to get ready before: & as I sent you before a Vt. specimen, I will now send one of my Vermont plants. Both are identical with that from Van Diemen's land. I think you will be pleased with its appearance in a wet state — & it is well worth the trouble.

No 3. Peltigera venosa, Hoffm.
26. Usnea florida, var. near var. γ. strigosa!, Ach.
27. Usnea florida, var. near var. β. hirta!, Ach.
25. Cladonia retipora, Sprang. Most beautiful.
24 (b.) Cladonia.
18. Cladonia.
19. Cladonia
24. Cladonia.
20. Cladonia.
21 } Cladonia
24 (a) } Cladonia. I cannot distinguish this from No 21.

Hooker quotes Sir J. Smith as saying that "to determine the species among the cup-bearing lichens is one of the most difficult problems in botany." This remark applies I think equally well to the whole genus, whether of the scyphiforme or subulate-branched Cladoniae. Some of these Van

Diemen's land Cladonia resemble our forms & are perhaps varieties of some of our species but the most have a different habit, & (particularly 24, 20, 21, 24(a)) seem to belong to a section of the genus which is not represented either in our Flora (as yet) or in that of the North of Europe. Perhaps also the very curious C. retipora is one of these forms. I have not succeeded in finding these described in Sprengel's Syst. which is the latest authority I have here — but shall endeavour when I go in town to look further. The habit of this group is very much that of the caespitose Cetraria & some of them resemble very much (at a glance) specimens of C. Islandica. And they appear almost equally cartilaginous.

And now I have to thank you for affording me this delightful & instructive exercise. If you find I am correct in general in these conclusions I trust you may be induced at some other time to give me another opportunity. But Van Diemen's land plants do not come along every day. In this branch as in every other it is only the fact that your specimens are the very jewels of my collection: & therefore it is not wonderful that I should be desirous of acquiring as many as may be. I shall prepare this winter a continuation of my article on N. Eng. Lichens containing as I am now sure, some very interesting forms, the discoveries of the past season. If this winter is open, I anticipate also collecting considerably. With nothing to take off the attention I have found the winter by far the best season for collecting lichens. I shall pay particular attention to the <u>crustaceous rupicolae</u>, of which I have less than of any other branch. And I want nothing now but

books — which I have almost despaired of getting through our booksellers. I have indeed enough in for practical purposes — but still there is hardly any thing that I know of that has been published on the Lichens that I would not gladly purchase.

And this reminds me to tell you how much I was pleased the other day with the examination of two parcels of Cryptogamous plants containing many lichens, under your hand & seal. They belonged to the Hon'ble Mr. Cushing of Salem, & when I saw them were in the

Professor Torrey
College of Phys. & Surg.
New-York city.

Single

Recd. this parcel by the "package car."

Recommend him to correspond with Dubey of Geneva

"Atlas of Botanical Chemistry"

Nautilus

"Comfor. - Cambridge & Boston Joint Knife"

hands of Mr. Emerson the President of the Boston Society of Natural History. I took the liberty of citing one or two of the plants in my herb. as I had not before seen authentick specimens. Excuse this provoking — & believe me, dear Sir, most respectfully & truly

your E. Tuckerman jun.

Prof. Torrey,
New-York.

Recd. Decr. 23rd —

Ansd. Decr. 25th

Cambridge, 26 Dec. 1839.

Dear Sir

About a month since I forwarded to you by Mr. Harnden's conveyance a small package of plants — including one or two of some value to me — & some others which I ventured to think might on some account ~~of~~ or other prove acceptable to you. Previous to this I addressed a letter to you through the mail, containing some account (which you had intimated you would be pleased to have) of the result of such study as I had been able to give to the lichens from Van Diemen's Land with which you so kindly enriched my collection. Not having heard in regard to these, though I know your valuable time must be very much engrossed, and I am conscious

there was little or nothing that needed an immediate acknowledgement, not to speak of the many kind favours with which you have so cheered & encouraged me in my pursuit of the Science — I still am led to inform you of the circumstances — both because I cannot otherwise be sure you have received what I send — & also that it will remove the unpleasant uncertainty which attends this state of suspense.

I had hoped in this second package & indeed expected without doubt to have been able to send you the Boston Chenopodium glaucum, & several other things, which though belonging only to me, were all in Mr. Oakes's possession at Ipswich. A visit to that place for the purpose of going over these & other plants with Dr. Oakes had been proposed by that gentleman & expected to by me. But it is now very long since I have heard at all from him, & not feeling that I am perfectly aware of his methods of proceeding I feel there is no impropriety in giving you the reasons why I have been unable to accomplish my purpose in regard to the

above mentioned plants. After receiving your letter in detail of the plants sent by me to you from Plymouth — I communicated the substance of it to Mr Oakes in a letter immediately subsequent to the receipt of yours. Unfortunately to my surprise he has never acknowledged this letter, nor have I since heard at all from him.

Under these circumstances, I was of course unable to obtain the plants I wished to send you — nor am I able to say when it will be in my power. I consider that Mr. Oakes could not with propriety have taken umbrage at my communication to him of your decisions respecting the Plymouth plants, though they differed considerably from his — indeed when I wrote to him, this did not occur to me as possible — & I know of nothing else which can account for his silence.

Perfectly alone as I feel myself to be, and in entire ignorance of all the real circumstances of this matter, & most anxious to gain your opinion in regard to one of the lichens mentioned in my last letter, I trust, dear sir, this strange letter may be received with some kindness from your most respectfully & truly

E. Tuckerman Jun.

To Prof. Torrey.
New York.

I have felt bound to give you the reasons above detailed, and to mention in connexion with them the name of Mr. Dales, — but for myself I retain for that gentleman the same respect I have had for him ever since I had the privilege of making his acquaintance. As I have said, I feel I know nothing of the real circumstances of the case, & have freely mentioned

to you what has occurred only because I could not avoid so doing. May I ask further that you will let this letter remain in the proper degree of confidence?

Cambridge 8 Jn. 1840.

Dear Sir

You will I trust excuse the evident haste with which this little package is made up — I am just getting off for the White Mountains — to return through Maine — and am obliged to do whatever I may, speedily.

I am afraid there is little if anything in it of much value to you, but I desire at least to shew that I am sensible of your favours: & would, to the best of my ability, respond to them. I hope to get some things of interest at the Mountains — & especially in Maine: where Mr. Nuttall has just brought an Empetrum which I ~~told him~~ thought might possibly be that E. nubrum which you refer to in your descr. of E. Conradii, & also in a letter to me. He considers it identical

with the Plymouth fl. when he got it, but could not give any opinion in regard to E. pubrum. He also found an Arenaria very near apparently to A. Grönlandica — but growing at a less elevation, and somewhat different: I have found the same plant on the Monadnock mountain in N.H.

I shall inform you of my success (if I am favored with any) in the mountains & meanwhile

I am dear Sir

Your ob. respectfully & truly

Edw. Frederman Jun.

P.S.

I am (as are all here) delighted to have the complete 1st vol. of the Flora — to bind up — and use. Numbers are so inconvenient that I shall not delay it. May you be prospered to the end of this great and arduous undertaking! For who of botanists does not feel personally interested in its completion? And this reminds me to ask you if you remember saying something about a set of British-American lichens — that I was to have the privilege of using. I am going on as I may, but with the exception

of one or two European Horti Sicci — I have no specimens for comparison: & should be indeed glad to get any. Could not you favour me with some of those enum. in your Catalogue of the plants of N. Y. 1819? I have written Mr. Halsey — about a year since, for one or two described in his Synopt. View, but he has not replied. I have a set of mosses from Dr. Greville (they came to me from Mr. Doubleday who got them of Dr. Greville), & a set of the algæ I am expecting the arrival of from the same distinguished botanist (through Mr. Doubleday) — but no lichens.

"A Further Enum. of N. E. Lich." is in press, by me, in a forthcoming No. of the Boston Society's journal: it will contain two or three species of interest. I hope to get more at the White Mountains this season.

If it be not too much trouble, I should be very glad to have the right names of two or three Cambridge Carices that I have sent in this parcel, as we have not abandoned the idea of a catalogue of our plants, at some time or other.

Please excuse the informality of this note which is greatly hurried.

To

Prof. Torrey

Coll. of Phys. & Surg.

New-York

N. B. My parcel will be forwarded by Harnden's Express. I shall leave it at the Office this (Saturday) morn.

Recd. Sept. 5th.

Ans. Oct. 8th 1840

Cambridge Mass.
4 Sept. 1840.

Dear Sir

I forward with this a small parcel of the plants collected by me in New-Hampshire the present season: some of which will I hope prove acceptable. I succeeded in finding a few that had only (so far as I know) been previously found by Mr. Oakes, and belonging to the <u>variores</u> of our alpine Flora, — but nothing I fear, in the phanerogamous division, which you will consider new. Some were, however, very interesting to me, — such as the series of specimens of the grass called by me on a previous occasion "Aira pilosiuscula", & others. I was told by Mr. Macrae of Montreal who recently visited Boston, that Dr. Gray considered this grass an Agrostis, but I am unable to cite any other name for it than the above, until I hear further. I noted on the label of my specimens originally

sent with the above name, the extraordinary character of 1-flowered spikelets, — but it did not for some reason or other occur to me to call it an Agrostis. There are other plants in the parcel which I should ~~li~~ be very glad to know more of — & it is possible some of them may turn out to be something, — but this you will easily decide.

I do not know when I shall be able to sit down to the study of various of these which I have sent unnamed, and I have therefore not hesitated to send them as they are.

I intended to have visited the station of Mr. Nuttall's Maine Empetrum — (in regard to which I ventured in my last letter to propose the question or guess — if it were not "E. rubrum", referred to by you: but I had not compared the specimens with your diagnosis of E. Conradii, and felt it was hazarding something;) but was hindered.

A new number of the Boston Journal of Natural History is in the press here, and also a Report by Prof. Dewey to the Gov. on the Botanical Survey of the Commonwealth. From the former a small article by me

on our lichens has been struck off, and I take the liberty to present it to you with this.

I have just received a valuable box from my friend Mr. Doubleday, including 4 bundles from Dr. Greville — 2 of them Algæ — & the other 2 miscellaneous. These were obtained by Mr. Doubleday, as I understand, by exchange for American insects. The bundles contain half a dozen lichens from Mr. White of the Br. Museum. These are from New-Holland but quite inferiour specimens to yours from Van Diemen's Land.

I have ventured to note on the label of the specimen of Potentilla minima, Y., sent with this — a query if this were not probably the plant mistaken by Pursh for Sibbaldia procumbens. The resemblance is very considerable between the two plants — and it seems no unfair supposition that Pursh might have been wholly unacquainted with the species "Potentilla minima", to which the little plant of our mountains is referred. If this be correct, we shall have the satisfaction of striking entirely out of our Flora, a mistake which has

led, I know, to more than one wild-goose chase.
The Carex atrata of Nutt. I feel quite sure must be the alpine var. of Carex limosa sent with this. Dr. Greene has kindly favoured me with a specimen of the former fine plant from the British mountains, and I am confident we have nothing on our alps resembling it, except this var. of C. limosa.

With great respects I remain Dear Sir
yours Edw Tuckerman jun.

Prof. Torrey.

To
Prof. Torrey
Coll. Phys. & Surg.
New-York

single, paid.
~~[illegible]~~

Ans. March 29th 1841.
by D. Grant.

Rec'd. Feby 4th

Cambridge Mass. 1 Feb. 1841.

Dear Sir There were two or three plants that you mentioned at your auspicious visit in October last, and desired me to send you. The fear that they would prove of little account, alone, has hindered my doing so before. I have now put them up, with a very few others, and send them by Harnden. On account of the small no of specimens, I thought they would best reach you in this 4to Memoir which I selected as the most convenient thing to put them in, as I had no pasteboards.

The viburna, I have no doubt are the true V. nudum & prunifolium of the Fl. Bost. As Dr. Bigelow is said to have long given up the business of exchanging — I think they may have some value, which they would not have of their own account. The Monadnock plant grows just below the bald rocky summit, in abundance. I gathered what I supposed the same

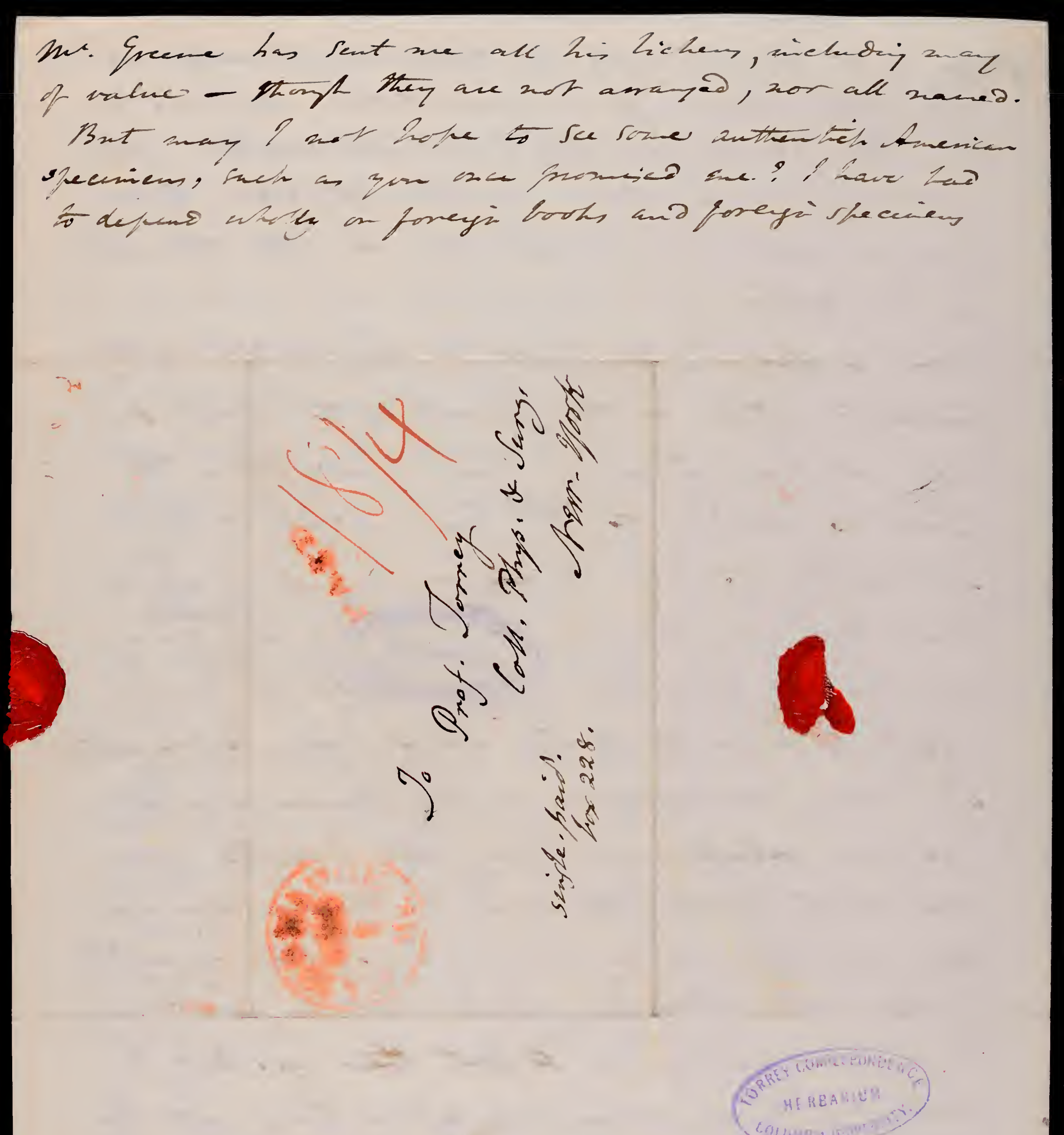
pl. on several of the Green Mts. in Vt., and have the specimens in my Coll.n And I picked a fruited specimen, riding with Mr. Oakes, somewhere in Plymouth County, which he said was V. pyrifolium.
The V. nudum of Cambridge, is as Bigelow remarks, so far as I have obs.d, rare. I have never been able to understand the difference between the above V. pyrifolium, and the other, very satisfactorily.
I send also a pl. which I found in Plymouth, and supposed to be identical with the V. nudum β. parvifolium of Bigel. found by Mr. Greene at Sandwich, in the Plymouth region, about 20 miles further South. Mr. Oakes was with me at the time, and when I shew it to him, thought my supposition probable. I regret I have never thought to shew it to Mr. Greene, but you will judge.
If the specimen is not of any particular value, I should like it again, as I took it from my collection, but otherwise, it is perfectly at your service, and I am very glad that it is of any service.
You wished me to send some more of Carex Scirpoidea which I have done, together with some of my little Aira sive Agrostis, which I hope will be agreeable.

Hope, with Mr. Nuttall's two discoveries of last summer, and Galium verum from a new station, and one or two other plants are all I can set together, that with any excuse, I can venture to send. But I hope you will not be unwilling to take the will for the deed.

There is also in the parcel a copy of the recently published article in the Journal of the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., on Lichens — which I have taken the liberty to inscribe to Dr Gray. Would it be satisfactory to him to receive any of my alpine plants? I am desirous to obtain a few plants from him for my collection, if it would be of any object to him to receive what I can send in return. If I may particularize, a few Carices would be a much valued acquisition, and I should not care what species they were, for the most common are as difficult as the most rare. If there is anything of the White Mountain plants that he would wish, it would gratify me to put them up. But I would not by any means take up his time with the drudgery of putting up specimens, unless there is something that I can send him in return.

Mr. Greene has sent me all his lichens, including many of value — though they are not arranged, nor all named.

But may I not hope to see some authentic American specimens, such as you once promised me? I have had to depend wholly on foreign books and foreign specimens



To explain doubts and difficulties — but I need not say how earnestly I long for that assistance which your specimens of our species alone can give. The want of this led me to the dangerous step of making two or three new species in this article which I fear I may have to take back, though at present I see no reason. I am Dear Sir most respectfully & truly Edw. Tuckerman Jr.

Rec'd. After Rec'd
Ans'd. April 5th

2 D

Cambridge 24 Mar. 1841.

Dear Sir

Being about to visit England &c. I write to inform you, in the hope that I may have the pleasure to be useful to you in some way. I shall be happy to take any letters or parcels for England, Paris, or Geneva. If you have occasion to send to Sir W. J. Hooker, Prof. DeCandolle, Dr. Brown, or Mr. Duby (to whom you advised me to write) and would mention the bearer as one of your correspondents — it will greatly gratify me. I have never before been placed in a situation to desire "letters of introduction" and feel a good deal of delicacy in regard to them. Add to this that the circumstances in which I make the voyage are such that I cannot expect to be master of my time at any place, and know not certainly where we

may go, and I had almost resolved not to trouble you with this, not knowing certainly whether you would have anything to send.

If however you will enable me if circumstances shall permit, to see any of the distinguished botanists that I have mentioned, or any others, it will be a happiness to me the rest of my life.

It is possible I may not return with my father and his family, but remain behind a year or two, in which case also I may perhaps be serviceable.

Dr. Darlington with whom I have had the pleasure to make an exchange of plants — sends something to Sir W. J. Hooker by me — and I suppose I shall take several letters from Mr. Greene — though I know not yet positively what he means to do.

We go in the Acadia steam-ship, which sails on the 17th prox. (April.)

In haste I am dear Sir most respectfully & truly

Ed. Tuckerman jr

Prof. Torrey
New-York

P.S.

B.

Some months since I sent a small parcel of plants to you by Harnden's express. It contained a few that you expressed a wish to have sent — and to these I had nothing that I could add. I hope they reached you. If you have any thoughts of sending me any any plants they will be particularly valuable, as I mean to take out with me what I can. I cannot forbear to mention this, but I shall not be surprised if you think best to postpone the matter for the present. It does not deserve a moments trouble or thought.

B.

I shall be very happy to take anything of any size that you may wish to send.

BRIDGE
JAN 20
MASS

PAID

1864

To

Prof. Torrey

Coll. Phys. & Surg.

Corpl. paid.

~~Lost~~ Box 228.

New-York

Rec? Apr 19th

Boston 16 April 1841

Dear Sir

I had this morning the great happiness to recieve your invaluable package. I shall not attempt to express how it delighted me. Allow me to express to you my warmest acknowledgements for this great kindness. Will Dr. Gray excuse me if I do not at this time particularly acknowledge his very kind favours. But I am overwhelmed with matters, for though we do not sail till to-morrow — everything must go on board in two hours. I hope to make such use of the opportunities which you and Dr. Gray have so generously furnished me with, as to be of more service as a correspondent when I get back. It is indeed a great thing to go thus provided: and I feel more than I can say.

I will carefully attend to the parcels for the distinguished foreign Gentlemen with wch you have entrusted me. May it be granted me to see the illustrious Decandolle!

But I see he is sick: and I fear by your letters that I may not be permitted to <u>see</u> the great Botanist.

Our Barbers in London are the Mens Barnys.

But you must permit me to excuse myself and to speak of that haste which obliges me to say little where I would say much indeed.

If I remain abroad I will inform you, and hope you will allow me to be of service to you and to Dr. Gray: to whom I would present my thanks & best respects.

I remain dear sir most respectfully & truly
Your obliged servt
Ed Buchenauer

To
Prof. Torrey
N. Y.

P. S. The large parcel of plants is the greatest treasure I take out. Mr Greene has given me another invaluable set. And Mr. Oakes has furnished me also.

PAID

To Prof. Torrey —
Coll. Phys. & Surg.

New York

single - paid
box 119.

Recd. Oct. 2nd
and by Dr Gray
Oct. 1842

London 23 Sept. 1841.

Dear Sir

Our party being now about to return home, and meaning myself to remain behind, I have sent by them some memoirs and books sent to me by gentlemen here for you and Dr. Gray. These are all directed to the care of Dr. Harris of Harv. Univ. There are 7 or more from Mr. Webb, which I have put up together; 2 from Prof. Appt. D'Escandolle, 1 from Mr Newman, &c. Three letters also sent me by Mr. Webb, I forward by mail.

I shall spend the winter at Berlin, where I hope I may have the privilege of hearing from you. As I do not know as yet where I may reside, I should beg that my letters, if you should so favour me, may be sent to the care of E. R. Welch Esq., a young man studying at Berlin, who is settled there.

I have enjoyed exceedingly my botanical advantages on this tour. I could hardly have expected to see so many lights of science as I have done. To you and to Dr. Gray I owe it all, and I cannot express as I would the deep sense I have of his kindness and yours.

In Britain I have seen Sir Wm. Hooker, Dr. Greville, Dr. Lindley, Mr. Bentham, Dr. Boott, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Bennett, Prof. Balfour (the successor to Sir Wm. Hooker's chair), Mr. Newman, Mr. Loudon, Mr. Lambert, & others. Above all I have seen "the great Robert Brown", as Mr. Nuttall once called him — and more than once. Dr. Greville's kindness was great; and I never passed more happy hours than in his house. I have been three times to Sir W. Hooker's. He is charmingly situated, just out of Kew — the house and the grounds being both just the beau ideal of comfort and convenience. The library & herbarium, the last in a series of rooms of the same size, along an upper entry which is wholly appropriated to the purpose, and the plants arranged in cases around, and also in the centre of each room, struck me as superior in commodiousness to any I have seen except, only, the herb. of the Garden of Paris. The view from the library, windows of fine old elms & a green lawn beyond is very sweet. Mr. Webb of Paris, was also most kind and hospitable. At his table I had three opportunities of meeting foreign botanists, and he introduced me, to almost all the Parisian investigators of the science. I was presented to Mr. Delile, Mr. Ad.

Brongniart, Mr. Gaudichaud, Mr. Maire, and above all Dr. Montagne that excellent man. I saw also Mr. Gay, Mr. Guillemin, Mr. Boissier, Mr. Decaisne, Prof. Tenore and others. The Baron Delessert received me with the urbanity of the old regime, and gave me free permission to visit his library & other splendid apartments containing ~~the~~ his great herbarium. But I must stop.

You will hear by this packet of the death of Decandolle. When I was at Geneva, enjoying the kind civilities of Rog. A. Decandolle, though I did not venture to ask to see the great botanist, he was not considered to be in a state of immediate danger. I have since th[illegible] I could have seen him had I asked. This was abou[illegible] the 11th of Aug. Towards the last however, Sir Wm. Hooker told me his suffering: greatly increased, so that it was evident that death would be the only relief. Dropsy on the chest was the immediate cause of his dissolution — but I believe this was accompanied with a general breaking up of the system. Mr. Duby told me he attributed this prostration of Decandolle to his labours on the compositae. The other botanists and eminent men above mentioned are all well. Mr. McNeill as hale and as hospitable as possible. Mr. Lambert seemed also in good health. He gave me a message to Dr. Gray

which I have to deliver. It was — that he, Mr. Lambert, had found Pursh's Cassias, and that they were at Dr. Gray's service whenever he pleased to send for them. I am quite sure I have gotten the message right, but it was given me just at taking leave, and I cannot be certain about the words. I have gone through with Clayton's lichens, & also with

ven
of

By Steam Boat ~~from Hartford, Connecticut~~
to N. Y.

Dr Torrey
Prof. Bot. & Chem.
Coll. Phys. & Surg.
New York.

single

Michaux's. The latter's Umbilicaria pustulata is U. Pensylvanica! I want to look at those of Walter's herb. (for he has gotten Cetraria nivalis down in his Flora) if you can favour me with the specs. I understand Dr. Gray visited the family, and indeed he mentions it in his Account of ye Eur. Herbaria. Mr. Brown has gone by the way of Gibraltar to Marseilles & Florence to attend the Congress of Naturalists.

With my best thanks and respects to Dr. Gray, I am dear Sir
most respt & truly yours Ed. Tuckerman

Dr. Torrey.

Rec'd

Rec'd. Apr. 14.

Union College Schenectady N.Y.
~~April~~ 1843

Dear Sir

Excuse this short and hurried letter which is only to ask your kind consideration of the little pamphlet which accompanies it. Without your long continued kindness, I could never have written it: my only hope is that it will not prove to be wholly unworthy of that kindness. I was led to publish this tract by the following reason. While in Europe I had frequent opportunities to procure plants by the kindness of the botanists to whom I presented parcels of our own species. They almost invariably asked me what plants I preferred in return. My answer was almost always Carices, Cyperaceae, Grasses or Juncii. I thus acquired a large and valuable collection of Carices — to which Sir Wm. Hooker with his great liberality added such boreal American species as he still had specimens of — a large and of course very precious set of species — and the excellent Dr. Vahl added an

all but complete set of the Greenland species collected by him.

When I got home, my first desire was to study my Carices. I began with Kneith — but did not get far without finding that he has widely separated species that belong together most clearly — as for instance when he takes C. ~~ta~~ vaginata from the neighbourhood of C. panicea — and C. rotundata from that of C. vesicaria — and then puts these very different species together with the fulva group.) and this led me to try myself to arrange my collection, for myself. After 3 months of the hardest work which I have <u>ever</u> <u>yet</u> encountered — I got as far as I thought I could get, & concluded to stop: not because I was through; but because I could do no more. For my own gratification I thought I would have a few copies printed — & I have tried to put it into Latin.

Whether I have failed throughout, I know not: I am content with having laboured ~~well~~ and long.

But I trust the next attempt to arrange this Species will have been much facilitated — by this — the errors of which will in some degree be as useful as its facts.

Excuse my boldness in thus speaking of my little paper. That it may meet your approval is the hearty desire of

Yours most respectfully and truly

Ed. Tuckerman Jr

Prof. Torrey.

To

Prof. Torrey

College of New Jersey

Princeton

N. J.

Single paid.

Rec'd May 13
Ans. Oct. 25 1843

Un. Coll. Schenectady N.Y.
9 May 1843.

Dear Sir

I was made very happy by the receipt of your kind letter in reply to my note sent with the Enumeration of Carices. I hope your final opinion on my attempt at arranging the species will also be favourable. Dr. Gray has also expressed a very kind opinion, and Prof Dewey. I have also received a very pleasant letter from the excellent Dr. Sartwell, whose experience has been so great, that I felt his opinion on the affinities of the species was very valuable. It seems to me indeed that no one could labour so long and sedulously upon anything, without arriving at some results. I was very much pleased to see C. Barattii, which you must have warmly welcomed. I suppose it belongs of course to the group called "Acutæ", and is near to C. glauca, as indicated in your Monogr. C. Muskingumensis or aprida must be distinct. And yet the habit is that of H. lagopodioides I think, while the spikelets seem to denote one extremity of an ideal form, of which C. scoparia is the other. But the arrange^t of the Cyperogr., as well as the observation that all the

forms of fruit, narrow as well as broad, might almost be referred to one species seemed a confirmation of my view. C. pedunculata was accidentally omitted, though its place was indicated in the Preface — in Digitatæ — nearest to digitata and clandestina. Boott actually places it between C. Mertensii and C. Franklinii! & Kunth makes a group of pedunculata Willdenovii & nigromarginata!! To some of the groups I have appended the names of Fries, Kunth &c. But perhaps I could have claimed there. Fries's "Montanæ", consists of 3 sp. wch it was not difficult to associate — but mine of 23 sp. But I must weary you no longer with this. I wish I had had C. Fraseri, which I have only seen in Europe. But a third of my collection perhaps, is not included in my Enumeration. Such species as venusta, dasycarpa, Barattii &c I did not receive till too late — of others as aristata &c my specimens were not sufficient to study — and of others I could not arrive at a satisfactory opin^n. But I thought that without these I had enough to deal with — as much I am sure, as I ever want to have to study again.

I trust you will excuse me if I ask you, in case the memoir on Lt. Fremont's Plants is pub^d — that you will favour me with a copy — especially as I am most anxious to get everything on our Botany — I have even succeeded in getting your N.Y. Catalogue of 1819 — now very scarce I believe — and the copy you sent Mr. Lambert of your Enum. of two Genera of Amer. plants appended to your edit. of Lindley. This will, I hope be my excuse for asking for the new Memoirs, if it be perfectly convenient to you to

furnish it. I have thought much of your very flattering proposal that I should undertake the study of the Juncei for a Monograph. I feel that I may attempt it, though a little look into Kunth's last volume makes me shudder at the array of species & synonyms — and the horrible confusion in which some of our most common sp. seemed to be involved. I hardly knew what names to call our Juncei by, in the Cambridge Catalogue. But if you will let me <u>try</u>, with all your specimens, I will do my best. I have collected everything I could, & have many from Wahlenberg, Kunze &c. Again I say, I will try; and take good care of all your collection. I am sorry indeed that Mr. Greene is not a working-man in the publishing way. He is very fond of the Juncei, and discovered some of our best sp. as J. militaris, J. Greenei, J. pelocarpus &c. (fide Kth!) &c. But he will not write. When may I hope to receive them? I ask, on account of my expected trip to Mt. Katahdin, (with Dr. Gray & Mr. Oakes, I hope) in the beginning of July or end of June.

I have constantly looked forward to the opportunity of having something to send you from my Europ^n collections. I have splendid specs of Carex Norvegica, C. salina & C. maritima, discov^d & gathered by me on the West coast of Sweden, in a region of which two Floras had been published, in both of which these are omitted — and many others. I have also a number of Pursh's MSS — the whole of his first planned work in 12° (see Pref. of his Flora) which was never

pub^d — his own Map, drawn by himself, of his routes — his presentation copy to Lambert of his Flora with all the species (it would seem) noted, which Lambert popped, and many notes by Prof Don; and some, if I mistake not, in your hand.
Pursh's own Herb^m was sold to a gentleman in the N. of Eng^d for £25 — but I have a very large Bundle consisting entirely of Pursh's plants & incl. all the Carices Junci, Oaks &c &c.
Mr. Brown also was so kind as to shew me a coll^n in square white paper, of Canadian pl., appar^y put up by a woman, but which he consid^d Pursh's collecting. 2 large Bundles of his Can-

To
Prof. Torrey
College of New Jersey
Princeton
N.J.
single frank

ada collections, wholly without tickets of any sort, and in loose common paper were sold with the Cabinet or Herbarium which brought ~~to~~ 25£. But I must stop. Most respect^y & sincerely yours

Edw. Tuckerman jun.

Recd. Nov. 2nd

N.B. I am just up from a severe rheumatick attack (my first & therefore not the easiest) which I brought from the Mountains. May this be my excuse for so insufficient and unsatisfactory a letter. I am delighted to hear that your department of the great New York Work is soon to be out. It is a magnificent plan.

Boston 30 Oct. 1843.

Dear Sir

I was much pleased to receive your kind letter of the 25th — which only reached me last evening — & hasten to reply. I trust we shall soon hear that Dr. Gray is once more at home and in good health. I should be pleased to receive Mr. Buckley's plants, if they do not much exceed the sum mentioned in your letter. The truth is I am not get fairly engaged in the buying business — in which Sir Wm. Hooker & many others abroad, and Mr. Greene at home have done so much; and can hardly say I wholly like it. It is too much like making a shop-business of Botany. It is this & no more in Mr. Cumming's hands from all that I heard. But I know it is not so here.

I acknowledged the receipt of the valuable packet containing the Juncus & Luzula which you so kindly sent me, I am sure. But I received it just at the time that I was summoned to Boston to see my honoured father for the last time: and I know you will excuse me if (for I cannot remember with perfect certainty) I failed in the proper acknowledgment of so great a kindness.

Mr. Oakes is hard at work on his White Mtn Flora. He has been there the whole summer making descriptions & specimens. He has added to our F. Festuca vivipara & Paronychia argyrocoma! & Luzula arcuata, this year: found plenty of Carex atrata & Graphalium supinum & done a vast deal of the hardest work.

In September (I could not go earlier) I went to the mountains & remained till about a week since, collecting Lichens & Mosses (the latter for Oakes). I also made discoveries. At Franconia Notch, belonging to the White Mtn range in a pond I got Subularia aquatica. Isoetes lacustris in all the ponds within 20 miles. Rhinanthus Crista Galli (in situ naturali!) in the

alpine ravine called Oakes's Gulph, with Bartsia pallida & Veronica alpina. I also found the Luzula & the Festuca — but these two Mr. Oakes had previously discovered. I attained after long search to the height you desire in finding a good & abundant station of Aspidium aculeatum at the White Mtns. It seems to be faled that nobody but Macrae & I shall ever come across this most striking & elegant Fern. I heard when I got there of some curious plant in the Notch Slides, but Mr. Oakes was at home & nobody knew or would tell where it grew. I went to work & ransacked the Notch, till I not only found it where Oakes had, but in a new & very abund[illegible] locality, where I made 150 pick out large [illegible]. It is a Parosphia — & Oakes say it proves argyrocoma. I got several interesting Lichens & am very hard at work in making out a complete Enum[illegible] of the White Mtns plants of this order, with descr[illegible] for Mr. Oakes. As soon as I get them off my table — I have looked forward with great pleasure to sending you all my rarities as ever in duty bound. Alas the Aster! Mr. Greene has my only two specimens, which agree perfectly with his own. I have

been so long) unsettled (not having thought of Botany till my trip to the White Mts) that I have not got back a spec^n for myself. I cannot find him now but will send you the spec^n in my parcel — for exam^n — if Mr. Greene has kept but one. The plant grew in this instance in open grass-fields between the 2 Colleges — with about the habit & of the Feri of A. carneus, which I thought was it at Ipswich. The agreement of the Schenect^y plant with Mr.

Prof. Torrey
College of New Jersey
Princeton
N.J.

Single.

Festuca

Greenes orig^l specimen was complete, as he & I were both satisfied. Quercus macrocarpa & I think Ulmus racemosa were found at Schenectady I believe. I have spec^ns of the former: but I was not long enough in the State to know what is rare there.

Excuse the haste & defects of the above. I am dear Sir
Yours mo. resp^y & friendly
Edward Tuckerman

Cand
April 14. 1843

P. S. I hope this winter to get my plants all arranged, and the duplicates laid out. My coll^n of Carices is very fine. I have all Vahl's Greenland Carices with Drejer's named & described in his "Revisio": Vahl told me at first that Drejer had distributed all his duplicates — but he finally enriched me with a nearly complete set from his own coll^n. These & Wahlenberg's were very int^g. (Borrow 5 Nov. 1842 entire to Dr Boott.) He had never seen a Wahlenbergian Carex. I have looked forward to being able to furnish you with some of these. I shall separate my own specimens the first thing when I get settled. For your kind offer of materials for a (Dear Sir) paper with the merits please accept my thanks. I shall try to work hard at something soon, but know not (I trust to acknowledge your kind favour of yet what I shall attempt beyond my Cambridge Catalogue: and beyond study with I must need.

The 20th. ult^o., received by Dr. Gray, I must beg you to allow the unavoidable hurry consequent on leaving home, to be some excuse for the imperfectness of these hasty lines. I should not have delayed writing so long, had it not been that my time has been wholly engrossed, since my return from abroad, with — first — going to the White Mts (which I accomp^d. Dr. Gray who was very successful in obtaining living plants, not to speak of several of the rarer alpine plants as Calamagr. sylvatica, Arbutus alpina &c) and after that a visit to Schenectady (I brought Aster Greenii home with me, wholly new to Gray, who had seen only Greene's Spec^ns & Pickering's — and to Greene almost as much, for he had but a fragment & knew not where he obt^d it — I found it growing not uncommonly on the Hill where the new Colleges stand(x)) since which time I have been wholly occupied with the laborious task of packing up, to return to Schenectady. My plants I have not yet been over. The fact is my breaking up of my apartments at Cambridge, when I left for Europe — left me on my return wholly without quarters. Like all other town houses, there is not room at my father's — or at least it is too limited for my purpose — did I not much prefer the country. While I was thinking where I should settle down, I was invited by our old & esteemed friend & former Pastor Dr Potter to come & there & see them. He wishes me to undertake the lectures in Botany, and I hoped to have the rest of my time undisturbed for study. The gratification this invitation afforded to those whose wishes I am most bound to respect — led me not to hesitate — though if I consulted my own wishes — I should not think of it for a moment. Still, the place is pleasant & familiar: the

(x) Oakes had not it in his Herb — but he instantly said he knew it grew in Ipswich & had sent it to you once if not twice. Well the first time we rode out we stumbled on Aster Greenii! in Ipswich too.

three years I spent there in study made me acquainted with the place and I have hopes that neither party will regret the thing. At all events I am going, and wherever I go, I shall settle for some years — as I am most anxious to see everything in order about me once more — and nobody hates moving & disorder more than I do. Excuse this, dear Sir, for I could hardly say less. I will now leave it for topicks of more importance & interest.

Dr. Gray's appointment and acceptance are great things for the N. E. Flora. I very hope he will get rid of the Zoology, and that the Faculty will choose a Professor for that branch. The old "Massachusetts Professorship of Nat. Hist^y", the one Peck held, and the Statutes of which require its Professor to be an Entomologist, is still in existence. Let this then be filled, with an able man (there is one whose claims are indisputable) and everything will be well. I know this will please Dr. Gray for I spoke of it to him — I wish it might please those whose will is law in the premis! I dont know what we may not now anticipate for our N. E. Botany, with such a Head as we have gotten. So long without any, it seems strange that all is settled. I know how it has been well. You were our only resource in difficulties — & minor troubles were without a helper. Was an important Flora necessary? It was for one young man to think of it, collect for it, & begin it. This work Dr. Gray has embraced heartily. I shall put together my materials this winter, I hope, & send my MS to him, when he will insert new concise descriptions, and finish the work. I did not mean above that we had not excellent Botanical friends - patrons, here — but there was nobody of real energy and determination, no one willing to be our head. May Dr. Gray find every satisfaction & enjoyment & be prospered in all his undertakings to revive our Flora. It is not a new one. 30 years before Bigelow's first edition of his Florula, in 1814, an Ipswich botanist had determined Microstylis and Comandra to be new Genera & his elaborate descriptions are still in existence in his MS "Descriptions of indigenous American Vegetables;" This was Dr. Cutler, A.A.S., & the author of a paper on our plants in the first vol. of the Memoirs of the Amer. Acad^y. I have planned to give an account of these MSS — which form 12 curious volumes — and are of far more interest and value than the pub^d article. You cannot resist the conclusion, in exam^g these Books, that Cutler was a very scientific and accurate Botanist, so far as the means & opportunities of our country minister

*for more so than one would judge from his memoir of 1785.

in 1785 enabled him to be*. But I must tell you a little of my travels. I have been most favoured in seeing the eminent botanists of the countries I visited. It is no trifling matter to have visited Brown & Wahlenberg, Hooker & Fries; and to have been acquainted with such men as Borrer, and Klotzsch and Boott. I shall never forget the kindness of Sir Wm. Hooker. He was most friendly most courteous. Indeed had I been distinguished as a Naturalist I could not have been received with more cordiality. Mr. Webb was very polite in Paris. Dr. Greville is all that is excellent and liberal. But I hope at some time to be able to shew you the Notebook of those whom I saw. Dr. von Martius & Zuccarini were very kind as was Prof Lehmann, who furnished me with a very large coll^n of Siberian Leguminosæ, partic^y Astragali &c. At Lambert's sale I acquired one half of his old American Herb^m. This was disposed in 2 Cabinets — the first contain^g all Pursh's plants — and the 2^d — all the rest (Fraser, Bradbury Lewis & Clark ~~&c~~ Nuttall &c) This last I bought. I purchased also a bundle marked in the Catal. only "American Plants", with seems to consist entirely of Pursh's plants & contains his Cratægi, Junci, Carices &c. I also acquired the MS of Ph's originally proposed work (vide his pref.) a "Synopsis secundum Personianum"; a MS map of his Routes; a Catalogue of the Plants he gathered in of W.I., & another printed Catal. of a Rufonian Bot. Gard. by him. I have besides Mr. Lambert's own presentation copy of his Flora, with Don's on the unlabelled bundles of Ph's Can^a plants. Among my miscell. lots are some of Labillardiere's N. Holl. pl. wch were the means of procuring me a visit from Mr. Brown & a subsequent present of the Carices of his Prodromus. My visit to Wahlenberg was a very pleasant one. He also was so kind as to add to my coll^n of Carices all his own pub^d sp. & many others; as well as the Salices Junci & Grasses of the N. Lapp. From Mr. Menzies I received much kindness & I value especially the coll^n of N.W. Coast Lichens wch he gave me — one of wch is the plant upon wch Ach. founded his Cetraria lacunosa, a wholly distinct plant from what has been called so here. Mr. Oakes has given my name to the plant of our region; an honour I greatly value. I have been most liberally favoured with Lichens, particularly by Dr. Klotzsch to whom I owe a very fine set of the duplicates of Flœrke, Funk, Humboldt, Sello, &c. I studied 3 weeks most assiduously on the Lichens of the Royal Pruss^n Herb^m. I spent the winter in Berlin. Prof Kunth very polite, and I saw him often, and was able to furnish him with a

large no of plants by means of a box wch I had sent out during the winter. In Sweden I won a laurel & made a discovery! finding 3 Carices in the region of Gottenburg, wch were wholly unknown in the region, omitted both in Wahlberg's & Areschoug's Floras, and one of them even in Wahlenberg's Flora Suecica! These were C. salina, maritima, & Norvegica — plants all remarkably confined to the Scandinavian peninsula in Europe — & there almost confined to Norway & Lapland. It is almost as astonishing as my discovery that two of these most striking species shd have escaped Linnaeus too! I found them everywhere desiderata — but have plenty left. This is one

Prof. Torrey
College of New Jersey
Princeton
N. J.

single.

that
500
1

of those joys of the botanist "with which the stranger intermeddleth not." I was alone when I made the discovery & determined the plants myself also. It rather astonished the excellent Professor Areschoug — and I almost felt it awkward to tell him so!! But I must tell you more of my adventures; for I hope I have not wearied you with this long & hasty letter

I am dear Sir most respectfully & sincerely yours
Ed. Tuckerman Jr

Prof. Torrey.

Cambridge 26 Jan. 1845

Dear Sir

I was very sorry that I missed seeing you when you were so kind as to call at my rooms: Immediately on my return I hoped to see you at Dr. Gray's but learned from him that you had gone. I have since intended to write – but the hurry of the close of the term has prevented. Again I was so unlucky as not to find you yesterday – when Dr Gray said you would be at his house.

Compelled now to leave myself – I hasten to thank you for the kind loan of your Junci – which I have left at Dr. Grays in precisely the order in which I received them. Sorry as I was to have to give them up – I could do no less. I shall look with great interest at whatever may finally

be determined with regard to them.
My Botanical studies have been interrupted by other studies of late — but I hope to resume them to some extent.
I have taken leave to ask your acceptance of a little book I have written which I sent with the Genici.
I hope I may have the privilege of telling you more than I can here — in person ere long — and am meanwhile
Mo. respy & truly
Your grateful friend & servt
Edw. Tuckerman

Prof Torrey

To Prof. Torrey

Care of Prof. Gray

Cambridge.

2

Cambridge 12 Dec. 1847.

Dear Sir

It is so long since I have sat down to ask questions of you, that I am afraid you have given me up as recreant to Botany. But I am once more working hard at Lichens, and hope to get out the first number of the "Lichenes Amer. Sept. Exsiccati" in the course of six weeks. I shall publish 50 — but prepare only 25 copies the present fall. The books will be ready for another season's collections. I have been happy enough to interest some botanists at the South in my undertaking, and mean, if I can, to visit the South myself, in the spring. I hope also to be able, the next season, to explore the different Herbaria, and settle the new Lichens of Muhlenberg, Schweinitz, & Halsey. My foreign collection is very large, and authentick, and gives me great advantage. I shall have great pleasure, soon, in laying before you the first Fasciculus of my work — & hope it will please you.

Dr. Gray's Manual is advancing rapidly. He has just called, and taken the ~~proof~~ copy of my concluding portion of the work on Lichens. Mr. Sullivant's Mosses is all in the press.

But I commenced this letter, in order to ask your judgement, on a point of great interest to me. In my pamphlet on the Carices, 1843, I separated what I thought the three species C. bullata, C. cylindrica, & C. monile, adopting for the first the plant so called by all American writers on Carices — for the second the plant with Schweinitz's autograph in Hooker's Herb^m — confirmed by another autograph Spec^n in Dewey's Herb^m — and for the 3^d — the variety cylindracea of vesicaria Dew.

Now Dr. Booth came to the conclusion that the cylindrica above mentioned was the true C. bullata of ~~Schk~~ Schkuhr — & he therefore was compelled to name anew the C. bullata of Amer^n authors, which he did, calling it C. Tuckermani, with a very kind notice, in his letter, of my separation of the three species.

But Mr. Carey, in Dr Gray's Manual — though he has come to the same conclusion with Booth — that the cylindrica of my pamphlet (sustained by two autograph tickets of Schweinitz) is Schkuhr's C. bullata — yet calls the latter C. cylindrica, Schwein. without the mention of any new authority for the change.

Your Flora was before him, which, if I am not in error, confirms (and it must be the original authority if you have Schweinitz' specimens of his plant) my opinion as to the C. cylindrica of Schweinitz.

In this position of things I am anxious to obtain from you a settlement of this question — and also of the question — if Schweinitz' C. cylindrica is the true C.

bullata of Schkuhr — ought not Boott's name to be adopted for the other plant? I hope it will not put you to any trouble — but I cannot but think you will consider my interest in a question in which I at least suppose myself to be sustained by Schweinitz himself, by you, and by Boott, to be paradoxalle.

Many thanks for your kind notice of my publication in your great Flora of N. Y. It is these things that encourage botanists, and students of every kind. But they seem to be getting old-fashioned in this new age, and young botanists must shift for themselves, or contend for what they think they have a right to.

Excuse my troubling you with this long letter on so personal a matter — A line will be valued most highly by Your mo. resp'y & sincerely

Edw. Tuckerman

Prof. Torrey
College of N. J.
Princeton.

Cambridge
23 Oct. 1848.

Dear Sir

Having just returned from the Mountains, where I have passed about a month and a half, I have first of all put in press the fine Lichens which you so kindly sent me from Capt. Fremont's collections — and which gained much in appearance by the reviving effect of the dampening I gave them — and now write with my thoughts on those other precious collections that you so kindly consented to entrust to my charge.

I hope the specimen of my way of studying Potamogeton contained in Silliman's Journal meets your approbation. I tried hard

to make the descriptions so full that an opinion could be formed on the proposed species, from the descriptions alone, (allowing for errors) — Is there anything that you noticed that should be altered in the succeeding ones? Excuse me if I commit the not unnatural mistake of supposing every one else interested in what so much interests me. To make up for all, I can promise really handsome sets of specimens of everything that I formally describe.

I hope to continue with another article on Potamogeton immediately — after which I must wait the opportunities of another year. Sir W. Hooker has most kindly informed me of his having selected for me the Potamogetons in his herb to send. I mentioned your kind suggestion to Dr. Booth, and more generally to Sir William himself — and hope soon to thank you in spirit

once more for what I do not think I should ever have thought of asking for myself. I cannot but long anxiously for yet more of Fremont's treasures. Should other specimens turn up that you can spare of those already sent, I will promise you they shall go only to the "Lich. Amer. Exsicc.", & whatever is over, shall be returned. I cannot tell how many of those ~~of~~ you sent will be in sufficient number to publish fairly. I fear Ev. vulpina will hardly slip through. It is so splendid a thing in California & Oregon, that I had rather husband present stores till more come, than be compelled to put poor specimens in some of the copies to make out the set. I shall know when they come from the press however. The other Evernia is, as I fancied, a new sp; with bright yellow shields! I have not looked it up yet, but suspect it may have escaped notice. The Ramal. retiformis has suffered greatly. I wished that more such Lichens as these might

come along. It is refreshing to see them, after wading through the starved species of Santa Fe & all I have yet got from our Southern states. Sir William Hooker says that Mr. Lowell has purchased all Dr Taylor's Cryptogamick collections. And here too is Mr. Le Creux with what Agassiz calls the best Mycological herb^m after Schimper's in Europe! But I fear I weary your patience. Permit me only to ask, in conclusion, if you laid out your own specimens of the Lichens of Fremont. It is my impression that you desired me to do so when I went over them, but as I made no note of it at the time, I am uncertain as to your wishes in this respect. Mo. resp^y & sincerely yours

Edw. Tuckerman

Prof. Torrey –
Princeton, N. J.

Prof. Torrey.

Dear Sir

I herewith return to Dr. Gray, who kindly takes charge of them, — the Parcels of Lichens and Potamogetons which you were so kind as to send me for Examination.

The Lichens I have looked through with interest, but did not find any of your specimens nor of Mr. Dalley's which I had hoped to avail myself of in the citations of your Enumeration, & his — the Northern lichens being almost without exceptions from myself.

I was so unfortunate, in examining one of the Potamogetons which was glued down, to set on fire the edge of the paper, without however injuring the specimen at all. As the best reparation I can offer for this unfortunate occurrence which I deeply regretted — I have put up with the specimens

a parcel containing all the species I am now able to furnish, and including six species (as I regard them) new as species to the herbarium — & all from the Northern States.

I addressed you a letter shortly after the receipt of the specimens, with several inquiries — which I suppose failed to reach you. With the help of Sir W. J. Hooker's Collection, & other investigations of my own, I have been able to satisfy myself in regard to these points; and believe there is nothing of importance remaining to lay before you.

Hoping you will accept the species sent as some amend for the injury & unintentionally occasioned to the specimens — & that you will find the Collection in as good order, in other respects, as they were when I received them

I am with respects

Yours

Edward Tuckerman.

Cambridge
2 Aug. 1849.

Rec.d June 17
ans.d " 18

Cambridge 14 June 1851

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to receive your favour accompanying the plants you so kindly remembered me by sending — and hasten to acknowledge what I do highly value. It is the first time I ever fairly saw Tuckermania — the only other specimen that ever I had in my hand, being too imperfect to give me a good notion of it. I need not say how glad I am to possess it — and if I can only procure at some day upi achenia, I shall have nothing more in the Phanerogamia (excluding Potamogeton) to wish for.

It was a main object in me in going abroad to shake off a dyspepsy; but German, Swedish & Danish cookery did not expedite the process of recovery at all — and until Strasbourg came (22d June at Gottenburg — we had them after that till 4th Aug. in Paris) I was about good for nothing. Six months passed in Berlin, and as many more in other parts of the North of Europe, went by with scarcely anything done, and

P.S. I am sorry to say that your letter of 1848, or rather the spring of 1849, the first I have received since my return, I suppose for a copy of the plate of Tuckermania in your work?

even at Upsal, I was almost good for nothing at all. The little Lacomplished Lowcow was there. I had previously sent Fries everything of the slightest interest among my Southern Lichens — and had the great satisfaction to go over the Carolinian, Georgian, & Texan strangers, with the notes & observations & under the eye of the greatest cryptogamist who ever lived. In Germany I made no new acquaintances among Botanists of any importance — but made pleasant visits to several old and kind friends at Bonn, Lehmann, Nolte &c. I missed seeing Schouw & Vahl at Copenhagen — both being ill. Rather I did see the excellent Vahl, but he was stretched on his back with chronic rheumatism — one of the fruits of his Greenland labours.

Fries I found in good health. Wahlenberg still hale & tough as oak, and as kind to me as he was eight years ago: I need not say how delightful my visit at Upsal was. I hope it won't be the last I shall make. Klotzsch at Berlin was in excellent health, and full of his labours. Link was very well too, but has finished. Kunth I had a delightful

interviews with in October; on the very last interview that any stranger had with him; his melancholy coming on soon after, & not leaving him till his sad death. No one can go to Germany without wishing to go there again & again. English hospitality & French politeness both yield to the hearty simplicity of German friendness. That's the only word for it. In this I include Danes & Swedes, with Germans. In England I saw Sir William & Lady Hooker & beside them scarcely anybody but Dr Boott. The fact is the Dyspepsy completely deprived me of the wish no less than the power to work; not to mention that I had constant and sole charge of a party of ladies being almost every week of my absence.

I have got together my materials for an "Enumeration of the Lichens of the Southern States, and prepared the manuscript, which now waits only the slow process of describing the new species, which are legion. Since I got back, I have also put up, mounted, the remaining 25 species of my Exsiccata vol I., no trifling job — I consider these proofs that my travels have not been without good effect. They have found no errors in the Exsiccata so far. There are differences of opinion of course in some species. Fries holds to his genus Pyxine, (as Montagne does also) adhering me to Parmelia — and Fries

advising me to refer our northern "Cetr. juniperina" (C. juniperina v. virescens Tuckerm. Syn.) rather to C. Pinastri which it will form an interesting low-country form — which I entirely agree in — having ventured myself to refer some of my own specimens to C. Pinastri years ago. But such criticisms as these (which are all Fries made) do not affect the value of the work in the least. The difficulties lay in the Cladonia, which are all unquestioned. I have material ready for about four fasciculi, making two volumes more, but cannot tell now when I can sit down to it, or even look up anybody else to attend to it. Meanwhile, thanks to you (for the Texan bundle, sent sometime since, no less than all your beautiful Californians — Ramalina Menziesii Taylor, (the articulate one;) Evernia xanthocarpa Tuckerm. mss. (the large black filamentous one like Evernia jubata) E. vulpina, H.N.) and many most excellent Southern concep.ts, my store increases. I am well equipped with Carolina lichens; have many Georgians; a large box of Louisianians not yet examd; some Floridians; and a world of Texans; beside Santa Fe, California &c. I shall limit my studies henceforth to Lichens & the Potamogetons — If I extend beyond the last Phanerogamia, it will be only in a monographical way; for I cannot intend any longer to try to keep up with general Botany. I am living in my own house at length, and hope I may sometime have the great pleasure to see you in it. With great respect

Yours truly
Edw. Tuckerman

Cambridge 22 June 1857

Dear Sir

I was ~~from the~~ deficiency in interest that I looked so carelessly at the Lichens you were kind enough to send me. But it has been the result of my experience that I could best satisfy myself in studying plants, when I gave myself up to a particular group exclusively. This has got to be my fixed habit now; and as I cannot devote the whole time to Botany, I lay aside everything that comes till enough accumulates for three or four weeks work, and then go into it when the time comes or meant to with all my strength. Still I glanced at every specimen you sent, and had it not been at night, should by no means have missed the Roccella, as I did. You did not express your desire that I should ~~express~~ give an opinion (immediately) upon them, and so I laid them aside, to be worked up when the time should arrive, with the other things in the same predicament (including a Box of goodly size from Louisiana, and the last precious remittance of Mr. Wright, kindly forwarded by you.)

The Roccella is a treasure. At p. 13 of my Synopsis I mentioned all that I knew relating to the genus as possibly North American. But even with the chance there indicated, I am sure I had very little expectation of it turning up on our Atlantick coast. San Diego gives it to us; it is truly an interesting additional genus to our Flora. The specimens are branches only & do not enable me to determine the habit — but the flattened form refers it to R. fuciformis. It does not much resemble (in these specimens at least) the R. fuciformis of the East Indies, or of Europe. It is perhaps

more like some of my specimens from Peru, and as these last are infertile — or rather sterile — it may be that fertile ones wd come nearer yet to the Californian. Still I shd be glad to see specs with the base of attachment perfect. As Eschweiler will allow but one species throughout the globe (his Parmelia Roccella) though I do not suppose his authority is to be implicitly followed in any case, however glad I may be to study his observations — and as Fries inclines strongly to the same course with the two old species, and does reduce the intermediate R. phycopsis — while he speaks of no other — it would be extremely venturesome, with these specimens only, to do more than put them, (differences disregarded) with the other flattened forms under R. fuciformis, as one of the fine-branched forms, analogous to common similar ones of the teretes R. tricolora. The little fibrillose Parmelia is P. ernacea, Ach. sub Borrera, described by him from specimens communicated by Menzies, with other specimens of which specimens I have compared it. It is very near P. ciliaris!

The few Californian lichens that are known seem to promise a good deal of novelty in the lichenose vegetation of that region. I notice three divisions of interesting lichens from Californ. 1st The wholly distinct & new forms; as Ramal. Menziesii Tayl. (wch. I called in synopsis R. retiformis, following as I thought I should do, Menzies' own name) 2d The forms resembling Eastern ones, but ennobled, and strikingly distinct in peculiar features; as Evernia xanthocarpa, wch with apparently the vegetation of a gigantick E. jubata, has apothecia with a yellow disk. 3d, Old species in ennobled forms, as Evernia vulpina, with its very fine and radiated apothecia. To which of these groups the above two lichens belong, I do not feel wholly certain; but if Parm. ernacea be a species, I hope some other character will be found than what depend mainly on the quantity, length, or even position of the fibrilla, though Fries lays some stress apparently on the last feature, when casually referring to the plant. If you desire it, I will gladly make out a list of whatever you have sent me, from time to time, & include in it Menzies', of wch he gave me a good set — but at present such a list would give

a very unsatisfactory view of the Lichenic Veget^n of California.

I was truly happy to receive the seeds of Tuckermania. I had almost concluded that the plant was forgotten, for I could never procure a specimen, till you sent it, and could not hear that anybody had it in cultivation. Thanks to you for it — and for the promise of the Plates. I shall contrive to get a sight of the whole book here beside; but particularly desire for myself only the Tuck^a — as I have never studied a single Califn plant (Phanog) You sent me a large stock of Califn lichens — particularly Ramal. Menziesii; Evernia vulpina, and E. xanthocarpa. They will be published in my Lich. Exsiccati, which I know is the disposition you wd approve. Of the R. Menziesii I have a very large coll^n — but can only eke out perfect specimens for the Exsicc., by piecing together branches, and am particularly poor in fertile branches. A few more therefore will be highly acceptable, shd you receive them. As to Evernia vulpina, I wish to put fruit-cate spec^ns of the fine fruit in every one of the 50 copies, and want some 20 more specimens at least to do it. Of the 3d E. xanthocarpa I have magnificent specimens — but only a very few fertile, & not more than a third of what I need infertile. I do not hesitate to mention these Desiderata, because such a work of mine is no private concern at all, and may I know depend on the sympathy & approb^n of Botanists, which you have so abundantly manifested.

Speaking of Botanists in my last, I ought to have said, that nobody I knew seemed to have altered at all during the 8 years of my absence from them. Wahlenberg I looked at with real interest and reverence. He went through his Potamogetons with me, just as he did with his Carices & Willows in 1842, and gave me the fullest sets of every species &,

variety — and no other herbarium is so rich in the curious & often new Lapland Potamogetons. Unluckily I lost the packet between Upsal & Stockholm — but Fries promises to make it good. Wahlenberg is an old bachelor, and has, altogether the prettiest, pleasantest official residence in the most charming connexion with the Garden — that I have seen. They say he lives on roast beef, & milk; & I heard in Upsal that he told his class lately that he did not see who could set a limit to the endurance of a good constitution, kept up by the simple & temperate course to wch he adhered. He was not so well as usual last winter, but I found him in excellent health, just at the close of the term, & looking forward to a thorough overhaul of his immense stores, preparatory to the promised 2d edition of the Lichenographia. He wished me to remain some months, but had not the ladies of my party made it impossible, the Swedish diet would have put it out of my power, for the art of cooking flesh is unknown in Sweden. (That "roast beef" of Wahlenberg's was a Swedish statement, and no doubt Wahlenberg has herculean powers of digestion) Nuuze and Lehmann I found as well and hearty — Lehmann better indeed than when I left Germany before. At Berlin I made the acquaintance of a young Botanist, Dr. Jessen (Jessen) who will I am sure be heard from. He is just now devoted to microscopic Alga, but is generally a botanist of real science, & geniality as well as genius. But I am wearying you with this prolixity. I hope I have freed myself from the imputation of carelessness with the lichens which I did not value the less, for not having at the moment examined them. I shall be happy to hear from the gentleman you mention, & to give him any assistance in my power; though, since the commencement of my Exsiccata+ I have given up communicating more than remarks in return for specimens, not having time to put up the latter, as a general rule.

Yours very respectfully &c.

Dr. Tuckerman.

+ I consider this as handsome a return as I can make.

Rec'd June 6th

Amherst 2 June 1856

Dear Sir

It was with great pleasure that I recognized the direction of your kind enclosure, and examined its contents. I wish I had been able to send you two volumes instead of one; but the 3rd, or 5th & 6th Fasciculi, which I had hoped to get out at the same time with the 2nd, and for which both the books and the specimens are ready — still wait till I can get time for the labour of putting down the 7500 lichens which, or about which, will be required.

I am glad however that the precious specimens collected by Col. Fremont are at length made available to the botanical world in a form of which I am confident you will approve. It is very singular that the remarkable Ramalina Menziesii should have remained undescribed from 1789 when Menzies collected it, till 1847 when Dr. Taylor published his description. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to receive collections from California and Oregon. The country which is distinguished by such trees as Sequoia &c. must have other curious lichens, I am inclined to think, beside the Ramalina, and

the new Evernia to which I have attached the name of its distinguished discoverer, and I shall gladly receive & where possible publish in the Exsiccata, all the species which you may be able to procure for me. Will you let me add that if any additional expense be caused by these collections, I shall be glad to be permitted to bear it. It must be long before the Lichens of our vast Flora are fully settled — but the more northern sections will be far the easiest to bring into good scientific order — and these are more easy not merely in structure, but in the abundance of authorities which we possess to illustrate them. I hope to bring out sometime within the present year a succinct enumeration of North-American lichens to include the whole of North-America, with descriptions of the many new species which are in my herbarium — entirely for the use of lichenists however, and only preparatory to a future work which must contain microscopical characters derived from the asci & sporidia. This last, if I am able, I hope to do what I can towards, in a gradual way, by some serial publication.

I have not seen Koerber's work. When I was in London in 1850 I asked Mr. Pamphlin to look out for everything which appeared upon Lichens & send it to me, but I fancy he is not in the way of doing such things — and my Library is deficient at present in several of the new books. But the tendency of the new school is not encouraging. There is no single author, of the standing of Fries or Montagne among them, and they appear to be bringing the science back (by a too great confidence in the microscopical minute differences, & the distinctions which they assume to rest on these) to that chaos which Fries extricated it from 25 years ago. I am inclined therefore to extreme caution in my studies of the microscopical structure, and to consider the characters derivable from it as always requiring a full support from all the other characters of the plant. And this caution is the more important, doubtless in myself, as I am not one of those who are naturally inclined to investigations with the microscope.

I have just had a letter from Fries, & he expresses an ardent desire to receive plants from California and Oregon, and if you will send me such a collection as you can spare of the species of those regions and also of any of the extreme Southern & Southwestern states

which he also mentions as the regions in which he is most deficient, it will give me real pleasure to send them to him, and him, I am sure, to know to whom he is indebted for them.

I do not think I know anything of Mr. Wright's New Mexican Lichens. Certainly I have connected any specimens received from him (noble collector!) wholly with Texas. It will then be very interesting to examine your Suite, and also the other specimens of your herbarium; and I should be glad to do so as soon as you will let me, as I can then incorporate them with my new Enumeration. Fendler made a small collection about Santa Fe, which I received, and which was remarkable for its general Northern rather than Southern character.

I hope to send Fries a collection of lichens for his son who proposes a Monography of Stereocaulon, quite soon, that is within six months — and shall be very happy to add to it as much as you will enable me to. He has now all my Herbarium, & he wishes to make the Upsala collection as complete as may be in North American plants.

Let me thank you once more for this new proof of your friendly regard, & subscribe myself

Yours respectfully & sincerely

Edw. Tuckerman

(List of lichens, named in Wheeler's list.)

To Prof. Torrey
Nassau

Recommended to the Acad. of Cosmogonium Ehrb.
Venezuela Fendler

Amherst 3 July 1856

Dear Sir

I believe I can give you a fuller account of the lichen from the sands near "Inscription rock", which you kindly sent me the other day. I called it a variety (terrestris) of Parmelia conspersa, and I still do not think that a very strange opinion: though microscopical examination will be required to establish it.

But there is figured in Swartz's rare "Lichenes Americani" "Fasc. I.", Norimb. 1811, (of which I never have any copy but my own, I will therefore take leave to add that both the letter-press, as well as certainly the figures are by Acharius, or that there was no more of the work published) a Parmelia congruens, Ach., of which it is said "incolit arbores Americae borealis. In Nova Anglia observata." — Of this lichen I have hitherto failed to get any information either here or in Europe. In my Synopsis of Lichens of New England, I put it among that group of Parmelias which

includes P. stellaris, (Physcia, Fr.) and Acharius compares it (in his Lichenographia) with a species of that group.

I find however that I possess a bit of a specimen from Flörke's collections, which is ticketed "Kamtschatka, Tilesius" and named "P. congruens, Ach", which is certainly the same with the Lichen from Inscription rock — & with this light I am also satisfied that the description of Acharius is also sufficiently accordant with your specimens — far more so indeed than his cited figure — by which alone I could not possibly have determined our lichen.

The name will therefore be P. congruens, Ach. Syn. p. 207; but it is to be noted that Acharius's plant is said to inhabit trees, while your specimens are from the earth, and Dr. Hayden's from Nebraska also — except that he adds one bit apparently of the same, but still more like states of P. conspersa, from rocks, from which also Tilesius's lichen was derived. P. congruens does not seem to be known at all to lichenists of this day — and I fear it would not

be distinguished, except as a new variety of P. compressa. The latter is unknown upon trees in Europe — but I have what I cannot distinguish from it from the Cypress of Mississippi & Louisiana.

I have also wished for some time to correct the statement in my note that I did not see Mr. Wright's lichens from New Mexico. I suppose I have them, but that they are ticketed only "Exp^n from Texas to N. Mexico".

I remain
Mo. respectfully yours
Edw. Tuckerman

To Professor Torrey
New York.

and [illegible].

What an honour [illegible] able to make out such a list of persons to whom one may send. I do not expect to do anything more at Botany except continue my study of lichens — I therefore am the more anxious to send to every one whose politeness or whose kindness I have to acknowledge.

I am sorry Dr. Torrey has still left my letter unnoticed — as well as my book — but I have no doubt he has reasons for it though I cannot imagine what they are. I shall write him myself now he is long before long. I am in my old room at Albany.

I have got two copies of my
Lithens — ready:

Yours very sincerely
Dr. Tuckerman

Reg. Prof.
Cambr.

P.S.

If I am entitled to
the Proceedings of the Academy, and
Suppose, I can consider me an ap-
plicant for it regularly, I have
only rec.d two nos, & think it
have an astronomical friend from
whom I might be procured, or even
from my own circulation.